The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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THE PACIFIC.

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Editorial Visits.

The General Association of Oregon met this year at Salem, June 15th, and was a meeting of great interest, evidently, to all. Every church in connection with the organization was represented by either pastor or delegate, or by both. The subjects of general importance, involved in the great religious work of pioneer ministers and churches throughout a large and rising State like that of Oregon, were successively taken up, ably discussed, and definite action resolved upon. The review of the last year's work exhibited a healthful, steady progress, and the prospect for the future was that of an encouraging outlook. Perfect harmony of feeling, with a generous christian spirit, prevailed in all things, while different views of measures were freely presented and discussed. And we were pleased that the Oregon ministerial brethren appeared alive to the emergencies of this coast, so different from the circumstances of New England. In the settlement of this immense region, the christian work to be done is very great and very pressing for immediate execution; but the laborers are very few, with the poorest prospect of any increase from abroad compared with the sure increase of the work. The only hope of a supply of laborers for the great field of harvest, is that every one who has a heart for the work and some ability for it, and is in the field, shall be encouraged in every manner to step forward to the work and do all he can.

We were especially glad to meet at the Association the next to the oldest true christian missionary on this coast, and the oldest, accompanied by his wife, Rev. H. H. Spalding, who came as early as 1836 with Dr. Whitman and his wife, over the continent to the Nez Perces Indians. Dr. Whitman lost his life in the Indian massacre of 1847, but this faithful missionary, being providentially a few miles absent at the time, escaped with greatest difficulty and hardship. We here learned, with feelings of strong indignation, that J. Ross Browne had, either by design or otherwise, introduced to the notice of Congress a perverted account of this massacre and its causes, prepared by a Jesuit priest, who himself was on the ground even baptizing the children of murdering Indians in sight of unburied bodies of victims; and this false narrative was, by Congress, published to the world with no reply to its erroneous statements. It is one of the strongest, shrewdest measures of the Jesuits of which we have read in America, to get Congress to publish this narrative of over fifty pages, filled with most erroneous charges against the Protestant missionaries, trying to throw off from themselves the well-founded public belief that they were the real cause of this massacre, and place the blame upon the Americans. Also, that J. Ross Browne should, from choice or otherwise, become a tool of these priests, to get Congress to publish the false account, virtually sanctioning it as true, and placing it alone among its permanent documents for future reference, without any other information on the subject, is a fact that calls for unmeasured condemnation. We were glad to learn that large numbers of able men; officers of the United States—civil and military—and others, high in standing in the public confidence, have taken hold of the subject to give their testimony in the case, and a large report on the subject is being prepared to be presented to Congress, and a full history of the terrible affair is to be published in book form by Rev Mr. Spalding. We bespeak for it an extensive sale.

The Association met in the First Congregational church, a neat, tasty frame building, one that we should like to see taken as a model for many others all over the land. The church organization and society appear in a prosperous condition, enjoying the labors of an active, able pastor, Rev. P. S. Knight. Their former pastor, Rev. O. Dickenson, had been with them fourteen years from their first organization, and was spoken of with high esteem by all.

Besides this church there are in Salem two Methodist churches, one Baptist, one of the Evangelical Association, one Episcopal and one United Presbyterian — all with earnest pastors, and with good buildings, except the last, and this is arranging to build. The Methodist here is the oldest and largest, as this is the locality of one of their early, prosperous missions. They have here established their State College, called Willamette University, which occupies a fine site and appears in a flourishing condition.

Salem has a population of about three thousand people, of habits more settled and religious than, we should judge, any other town we have visited on the coast. The splendid farming country around it; its fine facilities for manufactories and improvements within the town; its good mills, foundries, business houses and its advantage as the capital of the State; its educational establishments, and its prevailing religious influence for good from its seven christian churches—all conspire to render it a permanent, large and prosperous town. But the steamer calls us back for a trip still further north—to Victoria. S. V.

Letter from Western Massachusetts.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., June 25th, 1869.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—Your Hartford correspondent, following the fashion of the times, has decided to take a summer's vacation, and first to spend a week in this town, which, like Jerusalem, is surrounded by mountains. Five miles from here, near North Adams, is the

HOOSAC TUNNEL.

Although it has not a California experience of being "no sooner said than done," or even the success which Yankee enterprises generally have, yet now, after twenty years of preparation and labor, the work seems likely to be accomplished. It was projected in 1848, and the work commenced in 1855; but the company failed to carry it very far. The State Legislature then took hold of it, and again began the work last year. The contract is now made with F. Shanly & Brother, of Canada, to finish it by March 1st, 1874, and the work is being vigorously pushed forward. It will be four miles and three-quarters long. The Woodhead tunnel, near Manchester, England, is about three miles long; and the Nerthe tunnel, between Marseilles and Avignon, France, nearly the same; so that this, when completed, will be the longest in the world, except the Mount Cenis tunnel of the Alps, which is seven and a half miles long. With the exception of about nine hundred feet at the west end, the tunneling is through solid mica slate, with occasional nodules of quartz. Various means have been used to bore through this rock. First, a machine was made, weighing seventy tons, to cut a groove around the circumference of the tunnel. It worked well for ten feet, and then was good for nothing except for old iron. Then, an auger, costing $5,000, was made to excavate a heading eight feet in diameter. It worked well through soft dirt; but when it came to solid rock, it proved "to be an auger that couldn't bore." Much expense had been incurred in these machines, and they became discouraged and tried no more new inventions, but returned to powder and elbow grease. When the work was resumed in 1868, they profited by the experience at Mount Cenis, and adopted the power-drills, which are driven by air compressed to a pressure of ninety pounds to the square inch. When ejected, this serves to move the piston of the machine drill, and also to ventilate the tunnel. At the west end, much more difficulty has been experienced, owing to the "porridge rock," which, owing to the influence of water, often filled up as fast as the excavation was made. For nearly nine hundred feet they have been obliged to cut many drains to carry off the water, to make a complete casing of timber as fast as the tunnel was completed, and then to lay a flooring of brick to support the arch of masonry, which averages about eight layers. The tunnel is twenty-six feet in diameter. At the east end it is completed for a mile and a half, and at the west end for a thousand feet, with a heading six feet in diameter for three thousand feet more. Between the two crests of the mountain is a valley eight hundred feet above the level of the grade, and nine hundred and fifty feet below the highest crest. From this place a shaft has been sunk, and when the grade is reached, the work will be pushed forward each way, thus making four faces from which the work will be carried on. If completed according to the present contract, it will cost nearly $9,000,000.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH COMMENCEMENT

of Williams College has just passed—the gala-day of the town. And why should it not be a gala-day, when Dr. Prime, of the New York *Observer*, comes to address the Mills Theological Society, and to pay a beautiful tribute to the late Dr. Jonas King, his personal friend; when Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, delivers an address on natural oratory—a subject in which he is perfectly at home; when America's great poet, W. C. Bryant, is President of the Alumni; when President Hopkins makes one of his deepest addresses, yet clear and plain; and when Charles Stoddard, of Boston, David D. Field, of New York, Cyrus T. Mills, direct from Benicia, California, and others of Williams' sons, come to congratulate her?

The class this year numbers thirty-six, three-fourths of whom are professing, working christians. Among them is Mr. Rodney L. Tabor, of San Francisco, the class poet. He expects to go to the Union Theological Seminary, New York, next fall, to study for the ministry, preparatory to returning to the Pacific coast to labor. Of the whole number of graduates, 2,218, about one-third have entered the ministry — a greater number, in proportion, than from any other Eastern college except Amherst. Rev. C. Durfee is now preparing a history of the college and alumni, which will be of especial interest to the sons of the college. M. E.

Jottings from the East.

BOSTON, June 21, 1869.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

This great musical festival which has so thoroughly engrossed the attention of thousands, has at last become an event of the past—but one, however, to be remembered by all who in any way participated therein, even throughout their mortal existence. It has indeed been an immense affair, and in almost all respects full up to the great expectations of its progenitor. The work required to further the undertaking has been immense, almost herculean; still the energy demanded has been at all times fully up to the standard required; and to-day Boston can boast, as no other city of the Union can, of its great *Peace Jubilee* and its perfect success. The first day of the Jubilee, took the city and its visitors by storm; the musical effects being not only grand and impressive, but far ahead of anything before attempted or imagined. The brilliancy with which the music was given was a noticeable feature throughout; the bursts of applause, at the ending of each chorus, telling truthfully the feelings of the vast audience. Words can hardly do justice to the beauty, and grandeur of this first day's entertainment—before it all others are of less account—and in summing up, most, if not *all*, critics admit that of all the days, this was the *particular one*, and the *one* fullest of musical enjoyment. The singers on this occasion were in splendid voice, and all anxious to do their best, and that it was done can be fully substantiated by the thousands who listened and drank in the melody of the sublime anthems and choruses, which seemed to fill the vast building. The programme for the second day was nearly all classic matter, and included the glorious music of "A Strong Fortress in our God;" "The Heavens are Telling;" "Glory to God;" "The Glory of the Lord;" "He watcheth over Israel;" "The Marvelous Work;" from the Creation, and others well known to the musical world. The solos in these were given by a select choir, whose voices gave sweet utterance to the music, sending a thrill through the vast audience assembled such as is seldom felt. Miss Adelaide Phillips caused quite an agreeable surprise in the solo allotted to her; her voice (which it was thought could hardly be heard by those in the further part of the house) completely filled the space and being plainly heard in all its sweetness and beauty. Miss Phillips was not only well received, but obtained quite an ovation, winning hosts of new friends. The gem of the day was, however, Madam Rosa's "Let the Bright Seraphim," given in her most brilliant manner, the trumpet *obligato* being played by Mr. Arbuckle, the famous cornet-player of Gilmore's Band. It was truly an exquisite production, gaining for the renowned artist, new fame and favor. The third day being the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, the selections were of a more varied character, the principal part being patriotic and popular music, more adapted to the tastes of the multitude, and as such meeting with quite a decided approval. The "Old Hundredth Psalm" closed the performance of the day, and was sung, not only by the large chorus, but by the immense audience in attendance, which numbered some 40,000. The effect of this large number of voices was truly superb—a splendid specimen of Congregational singing. Classical music, made up the greater part of the programme of the fourth day. The children of the High, Normal and Grammar schools of Boston and vicinity, to the number of some eight thousand, assisted by Parepa and Miss Phillips, performed an admirable selection, as the programme of the fifth day. The singing of the little folks was delightful. Their tone, if not so powerful, was sweeter and purer than that of their elders in the concerts that had preceded their's, and was consequently fully appreciated. All seemed to be in the best condition; the orchestra and soloists doing their work admirably. This concert ended the Festival, and dispelled the doubts from the minds of all; the end being, as at the commencement, perfectly successful. The grandest musical event of the world's history has terminated as it began—triumphantly. The actors who took part in it have sought their homes, and Boston again resumes her wonted calmness and quietude. AMICUS.

Rev. F. C. Ewer, Episcopal minister in New York, having stirred up considerable noise among the Anti-Ritualists by his curious proceedings at a late baptism in his church, one of the disaffected thus writes to the *Tribune*: "*Sir:* Will some one please inform me what is the spiritual condition of that 'candle' that Mr. Ewer dipped three times in the font before he put in his child? as reported in the *Tribune's* account of the baptism. I heard him say in a sermon preached in April, that baptism and regeneration were interchangable terms. Is that candle regenerate? It has certainly earned the title of a 'dip.' Where does he get his authority for immersing three times in baptism? Was this baptism 'public' or 'private?' It does not answer the conditions prescribed in the prayer book for either. Wax candles in Romish churches are made holy by the blessing of the Pope. From what source comes the sanctity of Mr. Ewer's candles? Will some one throw light on the candles, and the subject generally, to clear up the darkness of an ANTI-RITUALIST."

The *Advocate* refers to the eliminated title of the Protestant Episcopal Church: "It will be remembered that Reverend Bishop Kip, of California, in his address to the Convention which recently held its session in this city, eliminated the prefix, 'Protestant,' from his ecclesiastical cognomen, addressing his denomination under the style and title of the 'American Catholic Church.' The late Bishop Scott, of Oregon, regarded Protestantism as a blunder, believing that Luther and his co-laborers erred in withdrawing from the communion of the Romish Church."

Letter from Maine.

BANGOR, June 30, 1869.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—The State Conference of the Congregational churches of Maine, held in this city on the 22d, 23d, and 24th inst., was a very full and successful one. The Maine conferences have the reputation of always being such. The reports presented show a gain in membership, though not so large as in some former years. Some facts rather discouraging to the churches here, were presented. Thus, it was stated that about 50 ministers had left this State within the last two years; yet of 230 churches in the State, 78 are without supply. Of the remainder, 108 have stated supplies, and 54 have settled pastors. Twelve pastors have been installed during the year; three have been dismissed, and three have died. One of the speakers before the conference found comfort in the belief that the ministers who have left the State are laboring elsewhere in the cause of Christ. But another speaker from abroad affirmed that this was not true of all. Some, he said, had been starved out of the ministry, and were trying to make a living as Life Insurance agents, or something of that kind.

Maine has the disadvantage of being a half-settled State at the most eastern extremity of the Union, while the whole tide of emigration is setting Westward. It is hard to tell what the Congregational churches of this State would do, were it not for Bangor Theological Seminary. Nearly three-fourths of their ministers are graduates of this institution; and were these taken away, it is very doubtful whether graduates of other institutions would come here in anything like sufficient numbers to fill up the gap.

Some statements were made by the Secretary of the Congregational Union, showing the effects of emigration on other portions of New England. Thus he states: "that of a conference of twelve churches in the central portion of Massachusetts, only one has a larger membership than it had twenty-five years ago;" and a pastor had informed him "that of twenty-five farms owned by members of his church thirty years ago, twenty-three are now owned by Irishmen." It is common to hear such complaints as this: "We raise up a fine band of young men and away they go. There is only left us a great number of female members with hardly enough men, in some cases, to fill the various offices of the church." These facts furnish a sufficient answer to those who are sneezing at what they term the degeneracy of New England. A portion of New England has gone West; and a *New Ireland* has taken the place of that portion. But aside from this, New England is progressing instead of degenerating.

In a paper read by Prof. Herrick, of the Seminary, some facts were presented which should receive the attention of all the churches. They are about as follows: There are in the nation nearly 3,000 churches; while there are only about 2,119 persons actively engaged in the work of the ministry. (This, of course, only includes the Congregation.) After making due allowance for those cases where one man supplies two churches, there remain 653 churches without supply. In order to fill this vacancy and to provide men for new churches, for missionary work, and for filling dead mens' shoes, there ought to be three hundred men graduated each year from our seminaries for the next ten years. But there are only about 120 that will graduate this year; and the prospect is not much better for the future. Yet if three-fourths of our pious students in college, instead of about one-third, would study for the ministry, we would soon have the three hundred men a year. Our whole membership is nearly 300,000. We ought then to have one graduate a year for every 1,000 members, and the State of Maine, with her twenty thousand members, should send forth twenty men each year. Oregon ought, at the same rate, to graduate one in about every two years. How many should California send out? Theological students are at a premium with these who have the interests of Christ's kingdom at heart. J. E. W.

A New School View of Reunion.

The rejoicings in the various flocks of the Presbyterian fold over the reunion, now virtually consummated, seem to be general and hearty. We have been especially curious to note how our brethren of the *Am. Presbyterian*, of Philadelphia, would write their leaders over the near prospect. No reader of that journal could fail to suspect a real disinclination towards the coming issue. Thoroughly committed to the New England type of doctrine and devoted to maintaining liberality of interpretation, not seldom betraying some uneasiness, seeing that the New School Seminaries were evidently leaving the paths of the New School fathers, it naturally shrunk from the possibility that the type of doctrine it proposed should be swallowed up in the increasing tide of higher Calvinism.

But whatever were its fears, it has risen above them. Instead of seeing new perils for the liberality it claims to represent, it professes now to see for it new vantage ground and probable triumphs in the future.

Referring to the basis of union, it affirms: "The declaration that our Standards are to be accepted *as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Scriptures*, of course, is something very different from a claim that our standards perfectly, adequately, and in all respects reflect the teachings of Scripture. It means, that they, as a whole, embody in a systematic manner, the general doctrinal purport of the Scriptures. Room for dissent from parts of the Confession as not in the Bible, as in subordinate details not adequately representing the Bible, as not essential to the completeness of the system taught in the Bible, there manifestly is."

It argues, moreover, that though the New School church dies, its spirit will leaven the united church. And it has the hardihood, right in this "Era of good feeling," to make the following sufficiently startling reference to the Old School branch:

"Certainly, the distinctive Old School church also dies. The church which excinded us, negotiates with us now upon terms of the most unquestionable equality, as a great, true, sound and orthodox body. The church that spewed Albert Barnes out of her mouth, comes to the church that holds him in the highest honor, and takes the initiative in movements for union with us and with him. The church that was governed by Princeton, sets Princeton at naught in her Assemblies, and consents to put Princeton under the control of the united Assembly, to which our Seminaries will owe no such jurisdiction. The church that was shamefully, and, as it seemed, thoroughly corrupted by the virus of pro-slavery, toned down to the deadest conservatism, and silenced on all the great moral questions of the day, after putting some of the broadest declarations of loyal anti-slavery sentiments upon its records, commenced to seek alliance with one of the most advanced, outspoken and radical bodies in the land—ourselves. The church that somehow gained the reputation of being the pink of orthodoxy, and whose Board of Publication has been issuing partizan books against the New School, down to Hodge on the Atonement, now moves to a union with a body whose last General Assembly echoed its declarations of sympathy with Barnes and Beman, and submits to having its catalogue of books revised 'so as to exclude invidious references to past controversies.'

"The great, supercilious, arrogant, rigid, conservative, persecuting Old School Church is no more. Already at Albany last year tears were shed over its yawning grave. The tenth article, with which the flood of New Schoolism was to be dammed out of its Presbyteries, is swept away. Nothing, absolutely nothing, remains as a defense or a protest against the 'heresies' of the New School in the basis of Reunion."

We may suppose that such sentiments concerning this dying branch of the uniting church do not largely prevail; else, it might confidently be expected that between now and November, the ghost of the departed might rise out of its coffin and reveal itself to be yet alive and as ready to do the old battle as ever.

The Armenian Church and the Œcumenical Council.

Towards the end of last year the Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople, Mgr. Bogos, received through the Abbé Testa an invitation to go to Rome in order to take part in the forthcoming Œcumenical Council. Mgr. Bogos refused to give any answer without having first consulted the Catholicos of Etchmiadzine, chief of the Armenian Church, on the subject, and receive his authorization. The Catholicos, Kevork IV, now writes that, having given his deepest attention and consideration to the letter of his Holiness Pius IX, he has come to the conclusion that the object proposed, namely, the union of the Church of Christ, cannot possibly be attained by means of the council referred to; that the Pope clearly wishes to exalt himself as supreme chief of the Christian world, and does not acknowledge the pastors of the Eastern Church as his equals. The doctrine that the throne of Rome is the center of union cannot be accepted by the Holy Orthodox Armenian Church, which, with the whole Eastern Church, recognizes the Saviour Jesus Christ as its one only Supreme Chief, and on this ground the Catholicos flatly refuses to allow the Pope's invitation to be accepted. The letter continues:

"He who aims at bringing about the union of the Church, and yet puts aside everything that ought necessarily to serve as a basis for the council by his imaginary personal authority, removes himself further and further from the union of the Catholic Church, and starts from principles contrary to the true doctrines of the Holy Gospels. It is difficult to hope for the establishment of a real union. Will not a way be thus opened for new quarrels, for incurable dissensions and still more inimical relations, which will prove a stumbling-block to many, and cause the holy Christian doctrine to be denied?

"In consequence we, who busy ourselves unceasingly with the spiritual health of the people whom God has intrusted to our charge, and who try to keep peace among our flocks—we, who glory in our Apostolic Church, founded by the holy apostles, Thaddæus and Bartholomew, and by the prayers of St. Gregory the Great, and against which the gates of hell have not hitherto prevailed—we think it our bounden duty, of our independent authority, to direct you, our venerable brother, to refuse this invitation, and reject this council, which has no legitimate foundation, and to warn the archbishops and all the vicars of our Church in Turkey to be careful not to give a handle to misunderstanding and discord.

"We will continue to pray, from the bottom of our heart, as we have always done, that the corner-stone and support of the Holy Church, Christ the Saviour of all, who has established peace by His blood and crucifixion, may call all men to the same evangelical doctrine, may keep His Church in peace, and preserve the Armenian people from unforeseen attacks."

The Single Example of Women's Suffrage.

"Women's suffrage is not a fact of history, but is rather a fact on the outside of history, waiting to get in. We have known but a single example of it; which continued scarcely long enough to be any example at all. I refer of course to the brief chapter furnished us by the State of New Jersey. The Constitution of '76 allowed 'all inhabitants of full age, and worth fifty pounds,' the elective franchise. Fourteen years after, viz.: in 1790, th eLegislature, in revising the statute, consented, at the instance of a Quaker gentleman, to take off the ambiguity some had felt as regards the meaning of the Constitution, by inserting the words 'he or she.' Seven years afterward, that is, in 1797, the amended statute was further amended, by inserting the word '*free*.' As yet, during the space of twenty-one years, there had been no instance of female voting, but the contest raging now between the old Federal and Democratic parties, brought up two candidates for the Council that stood in close balance, and the committee on one side, just before the polls were closed for the day, offered, quite unexpectedly, a number of female voters—the *Newark Sentinel* said seventy-five—who could not of course be rejected. Three years later, in the Presidential canvass of 1800, when Adams and Jefferson were the candidates, the women voted almost universally throughout the State—women of all colors—from the age of 18 upward. Two years later, in 1802, at a contested election, the votes of two or three colored women determined the choice of a representative. This fact excited some dissatisfaction, but nothing was done to obtain a repeal of the law till after another election, by which it was to be tested yet more severely. The question of the county-seat, that is, of the location of the court-house and jail for Essex County, was the point now in issue, and the trial lay between Newark and Elizabethtown. The excitement of the contest ran high, and nothing was omitted right or wrong, probably, that could help to carry the vote. The women of all colors and ages swore to their estate of fifty pounds, and insisting on their constitutional right, would not be excluded; for what board of inspectors could be rough enough to exclude the suffrage right of women? And the voting, it seems, grew livelier all day, for as Mr. Whitehead informs us, the women voted 'not only once, but as often, as by change of dress,'—who can manage that like a woman? and where is the end of it!—'or complicity of the inspectors, they might be able to repeat the process.' The result was that the Legislature, at their next session, thoroughly disgusted by the palpable frauds of the canvass, set aside the vote by their own act, and located the county-seat themselves."—*Bushnell.*

General Prim in London.

The latest exile of great mark whom we had among us in London was General Prim. When his attempt at revolution in Spain failed some two years ago, Prim went into Belgium. There some pressure was brought to bear upon him by the Ministry, in consequence, no doubt, of certain pressure brought to bear by France, and Prim left Brussels and came to live in London. He lived very quietly, made no show of himself in any way, and was no doubt hard at work all the time making preparation for what has since come to pass. To all appearance he had an easy and careless sort of life, living out among his private friends, going to the races and going to the opera. But he was incessantly planning and preparing; and he told many Englishmen candidly what he was preparing for. There were many in London who were looking out for the Spanish Revolution months before it came, on the faith of Prim's earnest assurances that it was coming. So much has of late been written about Prim that his personal appearance and manner must be familiar to most readers of newspapers and magazines. I need only say that there is in private much less of the *militaire* about him than one who had not actually met him would be inclined to imagine. He is small, neat, and even elegant in dress, very quiet and perhaps somewhat languid in manner, looking wonderfully young for his years, and without the slightest tinge of the Leicester-square foreigner about him. He is rather the foreigner of Regent street and the stalls of the opera-house—any one who knows London will at once understand the difference. Prim impressed me with a much greater respect for his intellect, even from a literary man's point of view, than I had had before meeting and conversing with him. I think those who regard him as a mere *sabreur*, the ordinary Spanish leader of a successful military revolution, are mistaken. His animated and epigrammatic conversation seemed to me to be inspired and guided by an intellectual depth and a power of observation and reflection such as I at least was not prepared to find in the dashing soldier of the Moorish campaign.—*Justin McCarthy, April Galaxy.*

Hope and Expectation.

Dr. Wayland says: "After leaving college I entered upon the study of medicine. I was sitting alone one day in the office of the physician with whom I studied, when a plain man, evidently from the country, entered to procure some medical advice. After we had sat sometime in silence or in conversation upon indifferent subjects, without any introduction he turned to me and asked:

"'What is the difference between hope and expectation?'

"I was taken by surprise, and gave him such an answer as occurred to me. He said:

"We may *hope* for a thing when we have no definite ground on which our hope rests and while we are making no efforts to secure it, as we hope for fair weather or rain. When we *expect* a thing, we at least believe that we have some solid ground on which our expectation rests, and we, of course, make effort necessary to secure it. I suppose every man *hopes* to be saved at last, whatever may be his life, or how much he may neglect the great salvation. A man, however, never *expects* to enter heaven unless he has some solid reason on which his expectations may be realized.'

"He then made a brief application of the subject to me personally, and shortly afterward left the office. I have never seen him since—I never knew his name, but I never think of him without gratitude and love. If ever I shall be so happy as to enter the gates of the New Jerusalem, I know that I shall meet him there, and shall thank him in better language than I can now command, for his christian care of a thoughtless stranger. *I can remember no sermon that made so deep an impression on my mind as this brief conversation.*"

"Is it Right to be Rich?"—Lewis Tappan, Esq., well known in the christian world, has written a pamphlet in which he discusses the question whether it is right to amass wealth. He holds that eagerness to become rich generally robs a man and his family of much rational enjoyment, destroys calmness of mind and sound judgment, tempts men from the paths of rectitude, leads to neglect of domestic, social and neighborly obligations, neglect of prayer and health of body and soul, and that such men are seldom spiritual Christians, and that it is the man of moderate views who makes the best husband, father, citizen and church member. He argues that as we are but stewards of Christ, we are responsible to Him for the use of all means at our disposal above our adequate support; that the Bible warns men against seeking to be rich, declares that it is almost impossible for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God, asserts that it is impossible to serve both God and mammon, and teaches that we are to give "as the Lord has prospered us." The whole spirit of the Bible is in opposition to hoarding property with the view of becoming, or being esteemed rich.

Temperance Items.

The Wrong Key for Heaven.—The following is one of the sayings current among the Italians: Gregory XVI, immediate predecessor of Pius IX, was noted for a failing which a rigid observance of the teetotal pledge would have amended. The Italians say that, going up to the heavenly gates after his decease, (how he got so quick out of purgatory I don't know) he applied his key to the ward, but could not make it turn. After awhile he was filled with joy to hear Peter's footstep on the inside, and called out to him to open the gate. "Who are you?" replied Peter. "I am your successor, Gregory XVI." "Then you have the key," said Peter, "and can open the gate for yourself." Gregory tried his key again unsuccessfully, and finally pulling it out in a rage found he had brought by mistake the one belonging to his wine cellar! And there he stands waiting till Pio Nino shall come with the right key.

Another Author Ruined.—*Appleton's Journal* publishes the beautiful lines entitled "Only the Clothes that She Wore," and also the following sad note concerning the author:

"They were, we believe, the last he ever penned. Within a few hours after parting from us and receiving the price of his verses, he died from the effects of intemperance. This was Saturday, the twenty-second of May. Mr. Shepherd—this was his name—was well known as a contributor to the magazines, and as a writer of fluent and often excellent poems, and distinguished in certain circles in New York as a representative Bohemian. He had wit, genius, and prepossessing manners, but was ruined by his passion for drink. His literary industry was of the spasmodic kind, which only exhibited activity when he was pressed by want, and then he would rapidly indite a few stanzas or a brief sketch, and hastening with it to some newspaper or periodical, sell it for what he could obtain. The poem to which we have already referred the reader is marked by pathos and tenderness; it illustrates an incident full of tragical suggestions; and its whole mournful spirit may be accepted as a requiem for its author, as well as for the victim whose unknown fate it endeavors to imagine."

Money and Liquors.—An accomplished statistician has calculated that the yearly loss of wealth—merely external riches measurable in money—to the United Kingdom by use of intoxicating drinks amounts to £228,886,280, or $1,144,431,400 gold; a loss about equal to the national debt every three years. Consequently, whenever the people wish to get rid of that national burden or blessing, they have only to stop drinking for three years and the work will be done. The money actually spent in liquors in 1868 was £102,886,280; the loss of wealth from its manufacture and distribution is estimated at £53,000,000; the expenses and burdens in crime, pauperism, beggary and prostitution produced by it at £73,000,000.

Marrying Blood Relations.—A few years ago Count Trepeni married his sister's daughter. On any day at this present writing these grandchildren of the Duchess of Tuscany, and scions of the House of Bourbon, may be seen playing in the garden, pale, ugly, and ghastly, with their ankles supported by iron splints and bands. A few years ago, in our own street, one of the loveliest of women, in person, character, and domestic accomplishments, married her cousin: they have but one child, now four years old; large scabs break out on its body every season; it has never spoken a word, and has never been well for an hour since its birth. These things have happened where there has been no relationship between the married, but they so often occur as a result of blood marriages that it has become a commonly recognized fact, and those who are wise will act in accordance with it.

It is very true that in the first ages of the world near blood relations were necessarily married; but that necessity ceased after a few generations. Then an entire out-door life, plainness of living, and other circumstances, were antagonizers of harmful results. We are not living under the circumstances of patriarchal and shepherd life; we have to do with the present, and must deal with facts as they present themselves to us. No man ought to be willing to run even a remote risk of transmitting a life-long blemish of bodily depravity, of constitutional or mental infirmity, to the child of his bosom—he has no right to do so, for it is an irreparable wrong to those who may be born to him.—*W. W. Hall, M.D.*

A Good Anecdote.—John Kneeland, Esq., of Roxbury, at the Unitarian social gathering in Boston, the other day, spoke "uncommonly good" in behalf of the ministers, saying, among other things: "We laymen lose a great deal, probably more than we know, in not treating our ministers as they ought to be treated. There was one John Scott lived down in Delaware, who planted one year a hundred acres of corn. It was a dry year; there was no rain; but there came up in the midst of this dry time a shower just large enough to wet his hundred acres. His neighbors got none of the good of it, and they lost their crop; but by the means of that shower he had a good crop, and what do you think the reason of that was? Why, it was said it was because he fed the minister's horses. Now, if such a blessing follow feeding ministers' horses, what must come from feeding the ministers themselves? The more we give, probably, the more will come back to us."

Sunday School Items.

Something for Young Christians to do.—In gathering the young people into my churches, says Dr. John Hall, I have noticed that those who had something to do from the moment of their conversion were usually the faithful and steady ones. I say, then, those that had nothing to do were more unstable, and some proved castaways because they were unemployed, while those that were set to work proved valuable members of the church. There is then no way of economizing and utilizing the power of the churches so successfully as to open the spheres of activity for her young men and women of intelligence, in which they can at once be put to work for Christ.

Welch Sunday Schools.—I would next fix your attention a moment upon Wales, which I will venture to say in this presence is the noblest country in the point of Sunday school instruction on the face of the earth!—not excepting any one of the States in America! The whole christian population, men and women, old and young, little children and gray-haired fathers and mothers—the whole christian population—is brought into the Sabbath school! The people in Wales die out of the Sabbath school, and go to heaven out of the Sabbath school! You will see them, their old men, too old to teach, becoming scholars again, but still holding their name and their place in the beloved Sunday school circle. It seems to me that the Welch Sunday school, which is an institution peculiar to the country, carries out better than any institution I know, that exhortation of the Scriptures which we all so often forget that we should seek *to edify one another*.

If a man wishes a tree to grow, he waters not the branches, but the root. Holy tempers and good works are the fruits of religion. Faith is the root; and as this is enlivened, everything in the divine life prospers.

Rev. Dr. Bushnell, in his work on Female Suffrage, treats Scripture, especially St. Paul, in a manner very surprising to such as are not familiar with the Hartford minister's robust way of putting things. He says, for instance:

"If Paul had been well married, that is, to such a wife as by character and personal attractions could make herself the mistress every wife should be, in the respectful homage of her husband, I think he would have learned some things about women which, in fact, he never did learn, and would have been as much more courteous and tenderly gracious in his words. And if he had lived in this particular age, I am not quite sure that he would have had as much to say of the obedience of women: for it will be observed that when he is speaking in this manner he is having respect almost always to "the shame" religion suffers when women are less patient, or less quietly subordinate, under the frequent domineering rule of their husbands, than the manner of the age requires. The point which has so great importance with him is, that christian women shall not raise an accusation of scandal against the gospel, by the boldness of their liberty in the Spirit and of their faith in Jesus. Of course Paul did not know everything, whether about women or any other subject of knowledge. What the Spirit gave him he knew, and for all other kinds of knowledge he was on a footing with his age. And, in this view, doing justice to all that he positively declares, we are permitted to doubt whether he had a fully rounded conception of the finer and more superlative qualities of womanly talent. Do we not see, in fact, that womanly gifts are a great deal higher than his old-time habits and his mere bachelor acquaintance ever allowed him to know?"

New England's Decline.—It is true that parts of New England are decaying. Thousands of acres which once were under cultivation are now covered with forest. Whole districts which were once occupied by thrifty American families are now quite deserted, or inhabited by foreigners. But, on the other hand, the cities have doubled in population within twenty-five years. New villages have sprung up, and almost all the old towns are more populous, prosperous and beautiful than they were a generation ago. The agricultural interest has declined, but other interests have sprung up and grown into overshadowing importance. The property of the six States has steadily increased in spite of the draft of the war and the greater drain of emigration. New England has declined relatively only because the rest of the Union has grown with such rapidity, and she has contributed more to that growth of population, property, enterprise and ideas than any other section of the country. Every railroad has tapped that cask, and drawn out more or less of its contents. Every new city west of the Hudson, has been built up at her expense. Brooklyn and Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago, are practically New England cities. Minnesota is Massachusetts Junior. There is not a village in all the West but traces its best blood back to the veins of the old Puritans of Connecticut, and Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. New England has declined only because she has been translated. We go back and look in the old nest and find nothing there but shells; on the trees, all through the forests, are the winged ones that rose from the house of straw to fill the whole land with beauty and music. New England has declined—into America. Plymouth Rock is only the door-step of a house that reaches to the Golden Gate.—*Liberal Christian.*

Ministerial and Church Directory.

Location.	Name.	Pastor.	Supt. Sab. School.
CALIFORNIA.	*Congregational.*		
Antioch	First Congregational	Rev. James Woods, Acting	
Benicia	First Congregational	Rev. C. H. Pope	
Cache Creek	First Congregational	Rev. T. Thacher	
Chico	First Congregational	Rev. J. M. Woodman, Acting	
Clayton	First Congregational	Rev. M. Harker, Acting	
Cloverdale	First Congregational	Rev. J. S. Berger, Acting	
Coloma	First Congregational		
Copperopolis	First Congregational	Rev. J. W. Brier, Acting	
Ditch Plat	First Congregational		
Eden Plain	First Congregational	Rev. R. Graves, Acting	J. S. Filloon
El Dorado	First Congregational		
Eureka	First Congregational		
Folsom	First Congregational		
Grass Valley	First Congregational	Rev. T. G. Thurston, Acting	
Haywards	Eden Congregational	Rev. B. N. Seymour	
Hydesville	Congregational	Rev. L. W. Winslow, Acting	
Lincoln	First Congregational	Rev. J. N. Hubbard, Acting	
Lockeford	First Congregational	Rev. J. J. Powell, Acting	
Los Angeles	First Congregational	Rev. I. W. Atherton, Acting	
Los Angeles	Without charge	Rev. M. B. Starr	
Mokelumne Hill	First Congregational		
Murphy's	First Congregational	Rev. J. W. Brier, Acting	
Nevada, cor Church and Main streets	First Congregational	Rev. A. Parker, Acting	
Nortonville	First Congregational		
Oakland, Broadway bet 10th and 11th	First Congregational	Rev. George Moorar, D.D.	Dr. R. E. Cole
Oakland, at the Point	Second Congregational	Rev. E. Corwin	Henry A. Palmer
Oakland	Prof. College of California	Rev. M. Kellogg	
Oakland	Teacher	Rev. E. G. Beckwith	
Oakland	Editor of Pacific	Rev. S. V. Blakeslee	
Oakland	Editor of Transcript	Rev. J. E. Benton	
Oroville	First Congregational		
Petaluma, cor Fifth and B streets	First Congregational	Rev. E. S. Lippitt, Acting	
Petaluma	Without charge	Rev. H. Cummings	
Pescadero	First Congregational	Rev. G. R. Ellis, Acting	
Poland	First Congregational	Rev. J. J. Powell, Acting	
Redwood	First Congregational	Rev. R. B. Snowden, Acting	
Rio Vista	Congregational	Rev. S. B. Dunton, in charge	
Rocklin	Congregational	Rev. J. N. Hubbard, in charge	
Sacramento, Sixth street, bet I and J	First Church of Christ	Rev. I. E. Dwinell, D.D.	
San Andreas	First Congregational		
San Bernardino	First Congregational		
San Buenaventura	Congregational	Rev. S. Bristol, in charge	
San Francisco, cor Cal'a and Dupont	First Congregational	Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D	L. B. Benchley
San Francisco, Taylor near Geary	Second Congregational	Rev. A. Benton, Acting	E. D. Sawyer
San Francisco, cor Fifteenth & Mission	Third Congregational	Rev. W. C. Pond	Amasa Pratt
San Francisco, bet Stockton & Powell	Green St. Congregational	Rev. E. C. Bissell	H. H. Lawrence
San Francisco, cor Silver and Third	South Park Congregatn'l		E. P. Billings
San Francisco, cor Sac'to and Drumm	Mariners', (undenomin'l)	Rev. J. Rowell	F. W. Gill
San Francisco	Agent of A. H. M. Society	Rev. J. H. Warren	
San Francisco	City Missionary	Rev. J. P. Moore	
San Francisco	Editor of Bulletin	Rev. W. C. Bartlett	
San Francisco	Prof. Theolog'l Seminary	Rev. J. A. Benton	
San Juan	First Congregational	Rev. W. L. Jones, Acting	
San Mateo	First Congregational	Rev. A. M. Goodnough, Acting	
Santa Barbara	First Congregational		
Santa Barbara	Without charge	Rev. J. A. Johnson	
Santa Cruz	First Congregational	Rev. W. Frear	
Satacoy	First Congregational		
Soquel	First Congregational	Rev. W. A. Tenney, Acting	
Stockton, Miners' Avenue	First Congregational	Rev. J. A. Daly	
Woodbridge	First Congregational	Rev. J. J. Powell, in charge	
OREGON.			
Albany	First Congregational		
Astoria	First Congregational	Rev D. B. Gray, Acting	
Dalles	First Congregational	Rev. T. Condon, Acting	
Dalles	Teacher	Rev. J. W. Miller, Acting	
Eugene	Without charge	Rev. J. H. D. Henderson	
Forest Grove	First Congregational	Rev. S. H. Marsh, D.D., Acting	
Forest Grove	Pres't Pacific University	Rev. S. H. Marsh, D.D.	
Forest Grove	Prof. Pacific University	Rev. H. Lyman	
Forest Grove	Without charge	Rev. E. Walker, Acting	
Hillsboro'	First Congregational		
Oregon City	First Congregational	Rev. E. Gerry, Acting	
Portland	First Congregational	Rev. G. H. Atkinson, D.D.	
Salem	First Congregational	Rev. P. S. Knight	
Salem	Without charge	Rev. O. Dickinson	
Salem	Without charge	Rev. J. F. Damon	
WASHINGTON TER.			
Olympia	Missionary	Rev. C. A. Huntington	
Walla Walla	First Congregational	Rev. P. B. Chamberlain, Acting	
Walla Walla	Missionary and Teacher	Rev. C. Eells	
CALIFORNIA.	*Presbyterian, N. S.*		
Alameda	First Presbyterian		
Alvarado	First Presbyterian	Rev. W. F. B. Lynch, Acting	
Brooklyn	First Presbyterian	Rev. G. Pierson	
Centerville	First Presbyterian	Rev. W. F. B. Lynch, Acting	
Centerville	Without charge	Rev. W. W. Brier	
Columbia	First Presbyterian	Rev. C. F. Dewing, Acting	
Gilroy	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. H. McLaughlin, Acting	
Maryaville	First Presbyterian	Rev. W. McKaig, D.D.	
Mendocino	First Presbyterian	Rev. S. P. Whiting, Acting	
Napa	Without charge	Rev. J. S. Wiley	
Oakland, Broadway, bet. 12th and 13th	First Presbyterian		
Oakland	College of California	Rev. S. H. Willey	
Oakland	Prof. College of California	Rev. H. Durant	
Oakland	Teacher	Rev. D. McClure	
Oakland	Without charge	Rev. J. Sessions, D.D.	
Oakland	Pres't Fem. Col. of Pacific	Rev. E. B. Walsworth, D.D.	
Placerville	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. M. Newell	
Red Bluff	First Presbyterian		
San Francisco, Mission St. bet. 3d & 4th	Howard Presbyterian	Rev. Henry M. Scudder, D.D.	W. L. Palmer
San Francisco, Fell St., near Octavia	Westminster Presbyterian	Rev. A. H. Stout, Acting	Charles Geddes
San Francisco, cor. Folsom & Seventh	Emanuel Presbyterian	Rev. J. Pierpont, Acting	
San Francisco, Potrero	Olivet Presbyterian	Rev. I. N. Hurd, Acting	
Santa Clara	First Presbyterian	Rev. L. P. Webber, Acting	
San Jose	First Presbyterian		
San Leandro	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. M. Alexander	
Sonora	First Presbyterian	Rev. C. F. Dewing Acting	
Watsonville	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. J. Compton, Acting	
NEVADA.			
Austin	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. M. Stewart, Acting	
Carson	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. Frazer, Acting	
Carson	State Geologist	Rev. A. F. White	
Virginia	First Presbyterian		
CALIFORNIA.	*Presbyterian, O. S.*		
Amador	First Presbyterian	Rev. H. H. Dobbins, Acting	
Arcata	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. S. Todd, Acting	
Benicia	First Presbyterian	Rev. S. Woodbridge, D.D.	
Bloomfield	Big Valley Presbyterian	Rev. L. Thompson, Acting	
Bodega	Shiloh Presbyterian		
Chico	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. Fairbairn, Acting	
Healdsburg	First Presbyterian		
Ione	First Presbyterian	Rev. O. Hemstreet, Acting	
Jackson	First Presbyterian	Rev. H. H. Dobbins, Acting	
Napa	First Presbyterian	Rev. R. Wylie	
Napa		Rev. J. Wylie	
Pacheco	First Presbyterian		
Sacramento, cor. Sixth and I streets	Westminster Presbyterian	Rev. J. S. McDonald	
San Francisco, Stockton street	First Presbyterian	Rev. James Eells, D.D.	R. J. Trumbull
San Francisco, NW cor Powell & Geary	Calvary Presbyterian	Rev. C. Wadsworth, D.D.	James B. Roberts
San Francisco, Mission bet 5th and 6th	Central Presbyterian	Rev. J. G. Packler	Stephen Franklin
San Francisco, cor Larkin and Pacific	Larkin St. Presbyterian	Rev. J. H. McMonagle	Charles Cook
San Francisco, cor 22d and Folsom Sts.		Rev. J. H. Marr	
San Francisco	United Presbyterian	Rev. M. M. Gibson	J. Kirkpatrick
San Francisco	Chinese Missionary	Rev. W. Loomis	
San Francisco	Agent Am. Bible Society	Rev. F. Buel	
San Francisco	Principal City College	Rev. P. V. Veeder	
San Francisco	Principal Female Semin'y	Rev. C. R. Clarke	
San Francisco		Rev. B. J. Low	
San Francisco		Rev. Albert Williams	
San Francisco		Rev. W. H. Cain	
San Francisco	Teacher	Rev. J. Phelps, D.D.	
San Francisco	Agent Pres. Board of Ed.	Rev. S. T. Wells	
Santa Rosa	First Presbyterian	Rev. T. Frazer, Acting	
Scott Valley	First Presbyterian		
Sebastopol		Rev. B. B. Bonham	
Silveyville	Westminster Presbyterian		
Smartsville	First Presbyterian		
Stockton	First Presbyterian		
Tomales	First Presbyterian	Rev. Mr Hammond	
Two Rocks	First Presbyterian	Rev. Mr. Hammond	
Vallejo	First Presbyterian	Rev. N. B. Klink, Acting	
Visalia	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. Edwards, Acting	
Walnut Creek	Preaching Station	Rev. H. W. Avery, in charge	
Yreka	Without charge	Rev. R. McCulloch	
OREGON.			
Albany	First Presbyterian	Rev E. K. Geary, Acting	
Ashland	Preaching Station		
Brownsville		Rev. R. Robe, Acting	
Brownsville	First Presbyterian	Rev J. S. Reasoner	
Calapooia	First Presbyterian	Rev. E. R. Geary, Acting	
Clatsop	First Presbyterian	Rev. L. Thompson, Acting	
Corvallis		Rev. A. Simpson, Acting	
Diamond Hills	First Presbyterian	Rev R. Robe, Acting	
Eugene City	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. A. Hanna, in charge	
Jacksonville	First Presbyterian	Rev. M. A. Williams, Acting	
Pleasant Grove	First Presbyterian	Rev. E. R. Geary, Acting	
Portland		Rev. A. L. Lindsley, D.D	
WASHINGTON TER.			
Olympia	First Presbyterian		
Seattle	Preaching Station	Rev. M. Whitworth, in charge	
Stellacoom	First Presbyterian	Rev. Geo. W. Sloan	

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Literary Notices.

WAY-SIDE THOUGHTS. By Samuel H. Lloyd. New York: W. J. Middleton, Publisher. 16mo. 83 pp. For sale in San Francisco by A. Roman & Co.

Mr. Lloyd has published a book of Sonnets, Addresses, and other Poems, which found favor in the narrow circle to which it was introduced. The present volume is a contribution to that sort of literature, which seems to be very well suited to the habits of our modern people, who read as they go, and who, especially in religion, do not want to read much that is thoughtful at a time. Without any claims to marked genius, these brief thoughts concerning God, duty and immortality, breathe a pure atmosphere, and are healthy and brave.

QUALITY FOGG'S OLD LEDGER; By Mrs. Prosser. Boston: H. Hoyt. 16mo. 213 pp. From A. Roman & Co., San Francisco.

If you find a book with Mrs. Prosser's name on the title page, it is pretty sure to be a good one. So one tells us, whose judgment has the advantage of wide reading in the department of Sunday school books. This new book from her pen is spoken of with delight by those of our circle, who have perused it.

NANNY DAVENPORT. By Mrs. I. F. Moore. Boston: H. Hoyt. 16mo. 393 pp. From A. Roman & Co., San Francisco.

A story of a little girl, who placed in depressed circumstances, in the midst of rough usage and intemperance, passes through all at last into a superior life.

VILLA EDEN. The Country House on the Rhine. By Berthold Auerbach. Translated by C. C. Shackford. Part II. From A. Roman & Co.

Although we have not been able to conclude the reading of this part of this serial tale, we testify to the fascination with which it holds the reader, and that peculiar insight into character and that subtle sympathy with life in nature, as well as among men, which belong to the few instead of the many writers of any age.

LETTICE LISLE.—First issued in America in *Littell's Living Age*. The number of really well-told tales amazes us more than does the number of those which are ill-told. One may generally trust the good taste of Mr. Littell in discovering what is above the average in the periodical literature of the day.

The last four numbers of *Plymouth Pulpit* have four of Mr. Beecher's sermons, entitled: The Problem of Joy and Suffering in Life; The Apostolic Theory of Preaching; Right and Wrong Way of Giving Pleasure, and The Perfect Manhood. The last was preached to the cadets and graduates at West Point.

The *American Agriculturist* always has a cheerful and inviting face. Nobody who has a farm or garden, can afford to be without this—especially at $1 50 a year.

Allusion has been made in our columns to a new work, appearing in England, under the title of Religious Republics. We have had an opportunity to look at the book. It is six essays on the Congregational Polity, after the general plan of the Seven Essays and Reviews. The topics discussed are: External Relations of Congregationalism, The Congregationalist Character, Congregationalism and Aesthetics, Congregationalism and Science, The Spirit of Non-Conformity. The authorsof this somewhat unlooked for work are of the Baptist and Independent denominations in England, writing in the interest of the polity which is dear to both. Two are ministers, three barristers-at-law, and one, who bears the honored name Pye-smith, a physician.

Henry Gibbons, M.D., father and son—not by any means to be confounded with the man who advertises his "Dispensary," and whose real name they say is Fitzgibbon—still edit the *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*, published monthly by H. H. Bancroft & Co. This month they print a funny specimen of a letter from some self-made humbug in Pennsylvania—upon which the elder editor comments as follows: "If Priddy Meeks"—the above-mentioned botanic humbug—"will come hither and employ some adept to do his composition and advertising, and insist on the modest pretensions contained in his letter, we guarantee him an ample practice, with merchants and possibly clergymen for patrons, after the style of Li-Po-Tai, the Asiatic mountebank"! We confess to some humiliation that there should be so much occasion as there is for a good thrust like that. But then the worthy editors of the medical profession should confess that the great amount of crudeness and professional inefficiency in the regular practice is exceedingly tempting to merchants, and clergymen also. These editors do indeed make this confession, in the same number, for they say: "Nothing could better illustrate the extraordinary facility with which a medical education can be imparted in some of our Eastern schools, than the fact that, within a few years past, a number of students who had been refused diplomas in San Francisco, have gone East and immediately returned with a complete medical education, as attested by the certificates of *first rate* schools in New York or elsewhere." With so many "completely educated" mountebanks or weaklings in the regular practice, there is less marvel that there should be so much following of quacks.

Educational Notes.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—We gave an account, some weeks since, of the gift, $200,000 by which Mr. Pardee, of Hazleton, Pa., has erected at Easton in connection with Lafayette College there, a Scientific Department on a liberal scale. A circular, giving adequate information concerning that department has reached us. Besides the regular course of four years, are Technical Courses, so named, in Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy and Chemistry. Indeed, Lafayette College has now put on proportions and facilities making it rank high in the sisterhood of the higher institutions of learning. With all this extension and liberality of scheme, seven of the twenty members of the Faculty are ordained preachers; and the circular says: "It is perhaps scarcely necessary to add that the Board intend that the whole scientific course shall have the christian character, which they have endeavored to impress upon all the studies of the College." Dr. George Burroughs, formerly of the City College, in this city, is Professor of Biblical Instruction.

DARTMOUTH ENCOURAGED.—The alumni of Dartmouth, who are in attendance at its centenary, will have been put in good humor by the intelligence that Richard Fletcher, Esq., has made the College his residuary legatee to the amount of $100,000.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.—Professor John LeConte is at present acting as President of the University. In addition to Profs. Kellogg, Fisher and Jos. LeConte, elected some time ago, the Regents at a late meeting, elected Ezra S. Carr, as Professor of Agriculture, Horticulture and Chemistry; William Swinton, as Prof. of English Literature, Rhetoric and Logic. and Paul Pioda, as Prof. of Modern Languages. The Chair of Mathematics is to be filled at the next meeting.

Professor Huxley, who has made somewhat of a sensation in the scientific world by the lecture, lately reviewed in these columns, on the Physical Basis of Life, has been taken to task by a London Positivist preacher, named Congreve, for the depreciatory terms in which the professor, in that lecture, alluded to Comte. Mr. Huxley replies with some tartness and proceeds to adduce evidence to support both of these propositions: First, the Positive Philosophy contains little or nothing of scientific value; second, that Comteism is, in spirit, anti-scientific. While these men, who are putting each other up and down, are settling the principles of all things, they, who hold to the Christian history and revelation, can afford to possess their souls in patience. The end of whatever things draweth nigh, it is not likely to be the end of the Christian philosophy, much less of the Christian facts.

It is proposed to provide in connection with the Central Park, New York, such cabinets, botanical gardens, zoological and geological exhibitions as will make the park, not only a place of recreation and pleasure and bodily health, but of object-teaching on a grand scale for the schools and people of the metropolis.

Referring to "Gates Ajar," Thomas K. Beecher makes a very good criticism, when he says that the Turk and the Indian and Roy's sister and her aunt fall into one and the same error, of "trying to have things suit us instead of trying to suit ourselves to things," as they are or shall be. Yes, if we yield to Christ, "we shall be like him," not, He will be like us.

Dr. Samuel H. Taylor has nearly out of press, a work on Classical Study. Sorry as we and the Dr. doubtless are, it looks very much as if classical study must decrease and the great studies of science increase.

Miss Louisa M. Alcott, the authoress, has been quite ill, and has been obliged to cut short all her literary labor, and go to Canada for her health. It is hoped that this release from mental labor will be of benefit, and that a few months will see her fully restored to health....Sixteen thousand copies of Miss Alcott's "Little Women," have been sold by her publishers, (Messrs. Roberts Bros.) and still the demand for it is unabated.....The Messrs. Roberts have just issued "Jean Ingelows' new work, "Mopsa the Fairy," which is one of the most charming little volumes which has left the press for some time. "Mopsa" is one of those childrens' books, that men and women are always glad to read; and as Miss Ingelow has given the freest rein to her fancy, there can be no doubt but what old and young will freely peruse its fascinating pages....A racy, sparkling volume, by John Neal, entitled "Wandering Recollections of a Somewhat Busy Life," is also issued this week by Roberts Bros. The amount of interesting reading contained in its chapters, and the frank *naive* style with which the incidents are told, make of it not only quite an addition to literature, but one exceedingly new and refreshing. Mr. Neal has had somewhat a strange life experience; having been a painter, peddler, poet, novel-right, shopkeeper, reviewer, lawyer, in fact almost everything—a veritable "Jack-at-all-trades. His recollections cannot fail to please.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, BOSTON.—The result of the (Boston) Am. Tract Society election having been to place the management of that Union Society in Congregational hands, Dr. J. P. Warren has been chosen Agent; his partner, Gen. Blakeslee, Depositary. The Baptist, Dr. Child, passes into the service of the Baptist Publication Society. The present Secretary at Boston is Rev. L. S. Potwin. The Society retains, of course, its old plan of general instead of denominational work. But the Congregationalists cannot afford to carry on in Boston two Publication Societies, besides contributing heavily to the Am. Tract Society at New York. Who blames them for desiring to simplify and concentrate their energies in the work of publishing and distributing religious books and tracts? Blame them? If it is proper to say so, we might better demand that they should simplify and concentrate the energies, which have been to much scattered abroad.

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Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper, to John H. Carmany & Co., Publishers, No. 409 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

A WAY TO DO GOOD.—An energetic layman of this city has, within the past year, procured a hundred subscribers to THE PACIFIC; and yet he depends upon the moderate income from daily employment for a living. We can hardly expect as much of many others; and yet, a few such friends could do great things for this paper, which is, perhaps, now read by as many people as at any time during its existence. But we have been thinking what an easy matter it would be for each of the rest of well-tried friends, whom THE PACIFIC is striving to serve, to procure one new subscriber. There are always some in every community who have been overlooked by the canvasser, who would be glad to take the paper, and only need to be interested by a friendly call. These unobtrusive efforts are nearly always successful. The kind and practical interest thus enlisted, is good for us, and good for those whom THE PACIFIC greets fifty-two times a year, with as many good gifts as can be crowded into its columns. We intend to make every department of the paper as complete as possible. The field is growing larger, and the opportunities for doing good are rapidly increasing. Can our friends tell us a more practical way of doing good than for each to add just one more friend to our subscription list, making sure to choose those who want the paper and have been waiting for a call?

AT a late meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of California, W. R. Swinton was elected Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric. Mr. Swinton has been for many years connected with the New York *Times*, and was best known as the war correspondent of that paper. One of the most reliable books on the conduct of the war was written by him. He is one of the ablest of the younger class of journalists, and has a good opportunity to make his mark in the new University. We understand that the curriculum of studies will be published this week, and that the first term of the University will commence in September, in the building of the College of California, at Oakland. The plans for the new University buildings at Berkley have been drawn, and are now on exhibition at the rooms of the Board of Regents, in this city.

TWENTY young working men have recently left London, to enter Cornell University, at Ithica, proposing to divide their time between manual and mental labor, and so work their way through the University. They are encouraged by the counsels of Professor Goldwin Smith, who has led the way. An interesting meeting was convened in London, on the 24th of June, to bid farewell to this band of working students. Lord Houghton presided; speeches were made by the chairman and other men of note. This exodus has attracted much attention in England. The experience of hand and head work, side by side, is not a new one; but it will be tried at Cornell University under very hopeful conditions.

CALIFORNIA AND HER INTERIOR SISTERS. From the Annual Report of the American Home Missionary Society, it appears that the Society has been helping sustain, in California, 26 ministers, and has received in return from our churches $2,536 40. California thus surpasses, in the return she makes to the A. H. M. for each minister she receives, every State west of New York! The average cost of a home missionary is $283. California, for each of her missionaries, gives $97 55; Ohio, $90 28; Illinois, $58 07; Michigan, $34 68; Wisconsin, $34 48; Iowa, $25 75; Missouri, $25 28; Minnesota, $16 14; Kansas, $11 11. From which figures it is plainly good financial policy for our Society to cultivate a field which, though distant and new, and having a small church-membership, already exceeds even the old and rich State of Illinois in the pecuniary returns for ministerial assistance supplied. We second the efforts now making in the interior to secure larger contributions to the A. H. M. from those long aided and numerous churches; and we hope that California will continue to lead this column, and be the first of the Home Missionary States to sustain the expense of its Home Missionary work, albeit that work may prove to be the greatest and most expensive missionary work that remains to be done in the Union.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has been "interviewed" considerably of late. Mr. Seward had a long conference with him, the results of which have not transpired. Senator Trumbull and party had an interview, when the Senator crowded the Mormon prophet so much by his way of putting things, that Young could hardly restrain himself. His threat to drive Federal officers out of the Territory is nothing new, seeing he has actually driven them out before. But it was, perhaps, just as well that members of Congress should hear it, that they may shape legislation wisely hereafter. The railroad is evidently hastening the solution of the Mormon question. We hope the delusion will disappear without violence, and by a law so firmly upheld that while all are made to obey it, all shall be protected. It is clear that the Government will soon have to deal with the issues which the Mormons have raised.

OAKLAND COLLEGE SCHOOL.—The summer and autumn term of this excellent institution opened to-day. During the past year, 354 students have been in attendance, showing this to be the most extensive educational institution on the coast. Mr. Brayton, who did a noble work, has gone up higher. Mr. Beckwith succeeds to the responsible administration of affairs. He is admirably fitted for the task by long experience, love of the work, and that rare combination of qualities which make all his efforts successful. A large corps of able teachers will be at their posts during the present term. In September, the University of California will open in the adjoining College of California edifice, when, side by side, we shall have in working order the two most important institutions of learning in the State.

THE Czar has forbidden the Russian Bishops to attend the Ecumenical Council which has been called by the Pope to sit in Rome during the coming winter. As the Greek Patriarchs outside of Russia had previously refused to accept the invitation, it is now evident that only the Papal church will be represented. If the decrees of the coming council conflict with the secular governments of Roman Catholic countries, there will be a sharp and very decisive resistance. Already the note of preparation has been sounded in Austria.

The Chinese and White Barbarism.

It is a healthy sign when a sensitiveness to outside criticism is disclosed concerning the treatment of Chinese in California. It does not avail to grow red in the face and deny the facts, though a little shame might be wholesome. The facts remain, and more is the pity that attempts are made to palliate them, rather than undo the wrong. Possibly, these facts may sound worse abroad than at home; and it happens, therefore, that sometimes an indignant Californian is brought to his feet only to be confounded by a record which he is painfully conscious is truthful.

What are the facts? The Chinese do *not* have the same protection as other people, either in their persons or property. We discriminate against them in taxes. Their testimony is not received in courts, except with reference to their own people. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which gives these people protection, is violated nearly every week by at least one court in this city; and the magistrate sitting in the seat of justice professes, we believe, to be a christian. We trample upon the treaty which secures to these people the very rights which we deny to them. If a white man murders a Chinaman, or robs him on the street, and if the act is not seen by any other white person, though a thousand others saw it, there can be no redress, and no punishment. Such treatment, and such an administration of law, is a disgrace to the thing which we call civilization. It is white barbarism, than which there is not a meaner and more cowardly sort in any heathen community.

The Chinese problem has now been taken up by demagogues, who are making appeals to the most dangerous class prejudices, that some temporary party triumph may be gained thereby. The evil is, therefore, aggravated rather than mitigated. If the question were left to be worked out by the exigencies of the future, we might have a peaceful and satisfactory solution. But this is not wanted.

One of the worst appeals ever made in this city to the prejudices of the mob element against the Chinese, was that made by Senator Casserly, on his recent return from Washington. Better things were expected; a worse thing could hardly have been done. To say that the effort was indecent and disgraceful, is a mild form of designation. Senator Casserly, on his return, was welcomed by men of all parties. The occasion demanded only a few words in response. He had been borne to his home over the Pacific Railroad, one-half of which is a monument to the patient industry of these inoffensive people. But he harangues the populace of the street in an intemperate tirade against the Chinese, affirming that if they are to come in as laborers, it were better that the great work had been thrust far into the future, or had never been accomplished. Because these men are the "most frugal, ingenious, and industrious people on the face of the earth," therefore he will unite with any party who will use "energetic means to keep them out of the country." Well, are not murders, robberies, beatings, and a denial of justice in the courts, "energetic means"? The Senator will not have the least trouble in finding the party which employs these means.

There is such a thing as bidding too low for popular favor. Something of this perversion of logic may be due to a Jesuitical training, by which the tonsure was narrowly escaped, and the toga was won by accident; something, perhaps, to an inborn crookedness, aggravated by Milesian prejudices. But what an affront to the intelligence and the conscience of all the better elements of the community! It will be a good day when the moral consciousness of the people has been so quickened that "energetic means" of another sort, will be used to render demagogues as nearly powerless as possible.

We cannot solve the Chinese problem by midnight harangues to the prejudices of a populace, one part of which is only too glad to be hounded on to the violation of law and the rights of a common humanity. If we do not want the Chinese, let the treaty be abrogated, and the door of immigration be closed—not by "energetic means," which means the knife and the bludgeon, but by the enactment of law. But here are sixty thousand men, who have come because there was an open door, and no one speaking with authority forbade them. They are under the protection of treaties and international law. They are entitled to just as much protection as was Senator Casserly, or his countrymen, when he or they came into the country as aliens. What an indictment is that of Fung Tang against the honor and justice of a nominally christian community! "But most of all we feel the want of protection to life and property, when courts of justice refuse our testimony, and thus leave us defenseless, and unable to obtain justice for ourselves, and often for others."

These men do not ask to become citizens, and no well informed man supposes that they ever will. Practically, they are excluded by the terms of the treaty. They accept the most menial employment, and labor faithfully. The harvest fields are wasting to-day, because there are not laborers enough to gather the ripe and falling grain. There have not been laborers enough for the last two years to supply even the more urgent demands.

When the danger from Chinese immigration becomes imminent, if that day should ever come, it will be time enough to discuss the question of exclusion on the ground of hard necessity. At present, something might be gained if a delegation of the disciples of Confucius were to labor here for the conversion of the demagogues to the purer justice and the higher humanities of the heathen.

Straws in the Stream.

The Chancellor of the Austrian empire, the man who is almost Regent, in that so lately the stronghold of the Papacy, is a Protestant....The constitution of the State of New Hampshire still requires the officers of that State to be of the Protestant religion....The aggregate value of property owned by the bishops of the Roman church in the State of New York, and used in the service of the same, is estimated at from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000. The block of lots in New York city on which St. Patrick's cathedral is building, now worth at least $3,000,000, is held by a perpetual lease from the city government, at one dollar a year!....At the conclusion of Señor Castelar's noted speech in the Spanish Cortes on liberty to worship God, not only his Republican friends applauded, pressed close to him, and fervently embraced him, but members of the Ministry, also; and Rivero, President of the Chamber, descended from his tribune and kissed the eloquent speaker on both cheeks....The Jesuits are now the controling power at Rome. They flatter and manage the Pope. Antonelli's confessor is one of them. The *Civilta Catholica* is their powerful organ. They aspire to the control of the coming Ecumenical Council. It is maintained in some quarters that they favor the effort to establish a republic, expecting a reaction, which will restore the Bourbon dynasties in Italy, France, and Spain, ere long. How nice it is for American Protestants—for Americans, whether Protestants or not—to help these Jesuits thus prey upon the liberties and aspirations of the nations!.... Concurrently with the Roman Ecumenical Council, a general synod of the Jews is to be held in Germany, to unite the Jews all over the world in some way which shall annihilate the numerous sects now existing among the Hebrews. The sects will hold their own....Accustomed as we are to note the great increases of population on this Western continent, it may startle us to know that the Dutch island of Java, in the Malay archipelago, has gained, since 1826, with very nearly American ratios. From 1826 to 1850, it added four millions to its previous five millions and a half, and in 1865, these nine and a half millions had become more than fourteen millions. When Asia begins to colonize, we shall see wondrous results.... So important are deemed the anticipated conclusions of the Ecumenical Council at Rome, in their political consequences, that the prime minister of the Bavarian kingdom has addressed a diplomatic note to the European powers concerning them....Commerce ought to foster missions, for an order was received lately in Western New York for fourteen fanning mills from the region near the mission-station at Harpoot, Turkey; and there are sixty American plows among the christianized Zulus in South Africa.

Wanted—The Gift of Power.

Yesterday night we listened to a preacher of the Gospel. He has many gifts of public speech. His enunciation is distinct, voice clear and sweet, and strong enough. His inflections are excellent. He has command of his resources and of himself, and uses them well. He had good thought, evangelical, faithful and encouraging. He kept attention. Men and women were still. His action was graceful, if it was at times excessive. He would be called a powerful preacher, and he has power. But as we read over a sermon to-day—an old man's sermon—we fell to thinking, that young man last night, did he not somehow lack, that of which this veteran is speaking? It is Dr. George Peck, who is preaching now from that text in the Prophet Micah, "I am full of power by the Spirit of the Lord, and of judgment and of might, to declare unto Jacob his transgression and to Israel his sin." He is showing unto the Newark conference of ministers what is the gift of power by which, and by which alone, they may hope to do their great work. He does not despise those gifts to which our present style of preachers are devoting much attention, learning, wit, style, elocution; but his finger is on that indefinable something, which if the sermon lack, it lacks the one thing needful. As we read these words of the old itinerant, we seem to feel the nearness of that majestic Agent, for whom the apostles waited at Jerusalem, whose nearness is like the breath of the south wind after the long and thirsty summer; like the sound of the abundance of rain.

Our Lord said—how long we have known this!—that when He is come he will reprove of sin. The sermon, which makes the sinner feel complacent in his own good estate, possesses not the gift of power. We want, as Dr. Peck tells us, to bring the people to feel how wicked they are, "how necessary it is for them to come to repentance at once. It must be the power of the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven that will give the word edge and point so as to search the heart, open it, and make it sore. I once preached a sermon for Dr. Murray. He and I were friends when we were boys in the valley of Wyoming. He quaintly said: 'Doctor, I thank you for your sermon; every sermon ought to have four or five thorns in it.' Well, I have thought of that a good deal—how sensible that was. How true is it that every sermon ought to have four or five thorns in is!"

But with all these thorns, in the sermon which has power, there must be love. "A young minister who had been preaching, said to a father in the church: 'I preached the terrors of the law to-day.' 'Well,' said the father, 'did you do it tenderly?' That was a potent question. We may preach the terrors of the law, but unless we do it tenderly, unless we are inspired by love, sympathy, and a desire to do good, and to save the people, why we shall not succeed."

The indefinable something which we miss in so much preaching, is always absent, too, where the preacher is self-conscious, when he is thinking, or his manner is such as to make the people think, of himself. "Multitudes will gape and go home praising the preacher, but it will not be with them as it was with Louis the Fourteenth when he was asked how he liked Father Massillon. 'Why,' said he, 'I like him; he is just the right kind of a man. When I go away after hearing some of the court preachers, I say, "What a wonderful preacher he is! what splendid powers of eloquence he has! what a great man he is!" But when I go away from hearing Father Massillon, I leave saying: "what a poor, wretched sinner I am! how wicked I am!"'

It all comes back at last, therefore, to this: Is the minister full of the power which is by the Spirit of the Lord! Is his heart, is his life full of it? "You may tell the people to come to God, and run yourself the other way; look one way and row another, have your mind and heart full of the world, and tell the people they must take up their cross and deny themselves; engage in mirth and folly, and mix yourself up with the vain amusements of this world, and then tell the people they must take up their cross daily and follow Christ, and tell the devil to leave the ground—he will just tell you that he is not afraid of you; that he understands his own instruments, and he can wield them, and you will be driven from the field yourself."

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

Rev. E. C. Bissell and wife departed to-day, on the bark D. C. Murray, for Honolulu. Mr. B. will tarry some time in that city, supplying the while the Fort St. Congregational Church, and recreating as he may have opportunity at the Islands. We bespeak a kind reception for our worthy ex-editor, and as a further response, one hundred subscribers for THE PACIFIC.

Rev. Mr. Corwin of the Second Congregational Church, Oakland, occupied the pulpit of the Second Congregational Church in this city on last Sunday, delivering two very interesting discourses.

Dr. Eells preached at the first Presbyterian Church last Sunday, morning and evening. He announced that he should remain for at least two Sabbaths more.

Rev. S. W. Webb of the recent graduating class of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and a class mate of Rev. E. M. Betts, of Santa Barbara, arrived Tuesday of last week ready for service. He is already engaged to supply the Green Street Congregational Church until the arrival of Rev. Mr. Croswell, from the East.

Dr. Scott again occupied the pulpit of Calvary Church on last Sunday. The house was crowded morning and evening. Subject in the morning John 17: 17–18, "Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth—and for their sakes, I sanctify myself that they also might be sanctified through the truth." At the evening service the 32d chapter of Exodus was read, the 13th and 14th verses of the same, containing the prayer of Moses for the Divine blessing, were the subject of comment. At the close of the service Dr. Scott thanked the congregation for the kindness extended to him. He had been glad to see so many old and familiar faces in the congregation. Some had gone up higher, but the changes were far less than he had anticipated. Dr. Scott returned to New York by the overland route on Tuesday.

The annual meeting of the Calvary Presbyterian church was held on Monday evening. The building committee reported through Elder Coon, Chairman, that the sum realized from the sale of the old church building was $80,000. Total cost of new church and lot, $133,973 54. Sum realized from sale of pews, $45,000. The old Board of Trustees were then re-elected.

The Fifth Baptist Church is about building a church edifice upon its 90 by 122 lot, on Twenty-second, near Howard, this city. Rev. C. A. Buckbee is to be pastor. Five thousand dollars promised, two thousand more needed at once.

The new Baptist chapel at South San Francisco will be dedicated on next Sunday, Rev. Wayland Hoyt preaching the sermon. This missionary outpost is in charge of Rev. Mr. Davis.

Rev. Dr. Peabody, a distinguished author and Unitarian divine, arrived in this city on Saturday evening. He preached at the Unitarian church on Sunday morning.

A purse of $530 in gold, and through tickets to New York, were handed to Dr. Scott—a gift from his friends—on his departure from this city.

The Presbyterian church of San José has given Rev. Dr. Cunningham of Philadelphir a call to become their pastor. He has written stating that he may be expected this week, to preach for them for several weeks at least if not to remain. *Per contra.*

A telegram was received on Monday from Rev. Dr. Cunningham of Philadelphia, accepting the call of the First Presbyterian Church in this city. Dr. C. is expected to arrive in this city about the first of October.

Rev. Jno. Price lately arrived from Nebraska, sails on the next steamer for San Bernardino. The calls for a Missionary from that field have been so urgent of late, that Mr. Price has been induced to accept the call.

Rev. J. S. Skinner, Home Missionary of the Presbyterian Board, returned from Prescott Arizona, last week. We learn that it is not his intention to return to that field owing to the state of his health and strength.

Nine or ten gentlemen of Oakland, according to the *News*, have subscribed $1,000 each for the purpose of erecting an edifice for the Independent Presbyterian church of that place. A lot 100 by 200 feet has been bought and paid for. Mr. Hamilton preached on the subject of church building last Sunday. The new edifice will cost about $28,000.

Very interesting union meetings were held in Oakland on last Sunday. The one at 4 o'clock at the Congregational church was in the interest of Sunday Schools. Messrs. Burnell and Whittle taking a leading part in the same. In the evening a union meeting of adult congregations was held at the same place, the same speakers being present and contributing greatly to the interest of the meeting.

The new Methodist church at San José was dedicated with appropriate religious services on last Sunday, Bishop Kingsley preaching the sermon. The total cost of the building was about $20,000. The main building is 50x75 feet. The audience room will seat comfortably 700 persons. There are commodious lecture and class rooms. This edifice was built to replace the one destroyed by an incendiary, because a Sunday School for the instruction of Chinese had been established by the church. Incendiary fires do not destroy the church, and they will not make much headway against Chinese Sunday Schools.

The Congregational church of Santa Barbara have unanimously invited Rev. E. M. Betts to become their acting pastor. This action contemplates an early call for a permanent relation.

The Methodists of Santa Barbara commenced laying the foundation of their brick church, last week. The edifice when finished, will cost about $5,000.

Rev. Mr. Webber of Santa Clara, while bathing at San Pedro, near Wilmington was stung by a poisonous fish known as the stingray, but by the most prompt and powerful remedies was preserved from serious consequences.

The Congregational church of Petaluma have invited Rev. C. J. Hutchens of Fulton, N. Y., to take the pastoral charge of that church for six months, with a view to making the call permanent.

The July meeting of the Bay Association was held last week at Santa Cruz. Eight ministers were present. Sermons were preached in the church on two successive evenings. After the routine business was transacted, the brethren had a grand tumble in the surf, and so got a healthful tonic for their next sermons.

The Benicia Young Ladies Seminary under the care of Rev. and Mrs. C. T. Mills, will reopen July 28th, Rev. T. H. Rouse, and lady have been added to the efficient corpse of teachers for the ensuing year.

BAPTIST.—From the *Evangel:* Rev. Eli Rees is preaching in the section around Paradise city, having varying congregations, in different places, from 25 to over 100 persons...Bro. John Armstrong, Jr., of the Tabernacle church, was voted a license to preach the gospel, week before last....A collection of $100 was taken up in Oakland, last Sunday, for Home Missions, constituting the pastor of the church, Rev. B. T. Martin, Life Director of the American Baptist Home Mission Society....Rev. J. V. Lentell, in his Bible work, visits Marin county. He is accomplishing a good work in the cause of the Bible.

PRESBYTERIAN. — From the *Occident:* The Rev. Mr. Nash has commenced his ministerial labors at Sacramento, under very favorable auspices. His first services were held on the first Sabbath of this month, and were attended by a large and deeply interested audience. The communion was observed, and marked with deep and tender emotion. The sympathies and prayers of the whole Church accompany Bro. Nash in the great field opened by Providence for his labors.... The new sanctuary of the Church at Gilroy, Rev. Mr. McLaughlin pastor, has been inclosed and lathing finished this week. The contract, without the pews and interior finish, will be about $5,000, of which about $3,000 has been subscribed. The great importance and steady growth of this field justifies the noble effort being made, and entitles this devoted congregation and pastor to the material sympathy of the Church.... The new church at Santa Rosa is to be dedicated on the 25th instant. It was hoped that Dr. Scott would be present to assist upon this important occasion; but he decides to leave the coast previous to that date.

EPISCOPAL. — From the *Churchman:* On Sunday, July 4th, the Bishop of California held an ordination of a Deacon in St. James' church, San Francisco. The candidate, Thomas G. Williams, was presented by the Rev. F. Dillon Eagan, who also intoned the morning service, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Cowan, of St. Augustine's College, who read the lessons. The sermon was preached by the Bishop. There was a full cathedral service, most admirably performed by the two choirs of boys and men. Mr. Williams has been for the last three years acting as lay reader and lay missionary at Santa Barbara, where he has won a high character for zeal and devotion. During this time a pretty church edifice has been erected without any aid from abroad, and he now returns to minister in it as a Deacon. In the evening the Bishop preached again in St. James' church, the congregation of which is steadily increasing, and which now bids fair to be relieved from its difficulties. About sixty pews have been rented during the past month....M. B. B. Potter has been elected to the Professorship of Mathematics in the Grammar school of St. Augustine's College, Benicia, and will enter upon his duties at the opening of the new term. Also, Mons. W. F. Morel has been elected Professor of French, Spanish, and Vocal Music. He divides this Professorship with the well-known Female Seminary of this place. Mons. Morel has distinguished himself in San Francisco as a successful French master, and removes with his family to Benicia....The two new Trustees, Rev. H. D. Lathrop, rector of the Church of the Advent, San Francisco, and James N. Linforth, of St. John's Parish, San Francisco, lately elected to fill vacancies in the Board of the Missionary College of St. Augustine, have accepted their responsible appointment. We congratulate the friends of the College in having men for Trustees who intend to do their duty thereby to the Church and to their country....Eight parishes and stations, in six different counties, were visited for Divine service on this one Sunday, and this repeated fifty-two times in the course of a year, makes an amount of missionary duty only possible, without exhausting the supply, by the Associate Mission.

News Summary.

City Items.

The Fruit Growers' and Dealers' Association met last Friday, and the report of the Committee appointed to confer with the railroad companies, was given by Mr. Haskell, who stated that the company would send two cars to New York loaded with fruit, one a freight and the other a passenger car, at five cents per pound in coin. On motion, it was decided to send an experimental car next Friday.

One day last week, while two boys were carelessly handling a pistol on Vallejo street, near Jones, it exploded, tearing the thumb of one little fellow entirely away. He was taken into a drug store and his wound dressed, after which he was removed to his home. The next morning, the children of a gentleman residing near the spot, while playing under the steps, found the thumb of the boy. It was carefully wrapped up and sent to his home.

The "Chicago Commercial Party" arrived last Thursday evening on the steamer Chrysopolis from Sacramento. A number of prominent citizens of this city went up to Benicia on the Yosemite to meet them at that point.

Secretary Lull reports the Pioneer Society in a prosperous condition. New members last year, 193; whole number in good standing, 1,239. Cash on hand, $11,800, and no debts.

A little girl named Lydia Houst had one of her arms broken, last week, while playing on the sidewalk on Market street, in front of a marble yard, by the falling of a marble slab upon her. If laws are made for the protection of people, the one against obstructing sidewalks should be enforced rigidly.

On Saturday last two boys made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the Industrial School.

Excellently made bogus quarter-dollar pieces of the coinage of 1869 are in circulation in this city. The counterfeit is so perfect that no test but that of the metal ring would detect it to a casual observer. It is thought that the supply of the base coin is quite plentiful.

The construction of the new mint building is being pushed forward with great vigor. A concrete foundation is being put down. The main building is to be built of stone. Mr. W. P. C. Stebbins, who is superintending the work, has at present a force of seventy-five men on the premises.

L. Pickering, of the *Bulletin*, was arrested by Capt. Hanna, on complaint of Frank McCoppin, mayor of the city, for an alleged libelous publication. Judge Provines held the accused to answer in the sum of $3,000.

Professor William Swinton, correspondent of the New York *Times*, who has accepted a position in the California University, left for the Eastern States on the 20th inst. He will arrange his business affairs there, and return to California to remain.

The Aerial Steam Navigation Company have rented the Pavilion for the erection of the Avitor or flying ship, a trial trip of which was recently made near Menlo Park. The ship has been taken to pieces, and is being reconstructed with a view to exhibiting its merits.

Trade has been remarkably dull with the wholesale dealers during the past two or three weeks, but it is looking up now.

The Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society realized $821 50 from the ball recently given in aid of its funds.

The city millers have increased the price of flour twelve and one-half cents per barrel.

Colonel McKenzie has mustered out of service the Eureka Guard, Company G, Second Infantry, for disobedience of orders and mutinous conduct on the 5th of July.

Woodward's Gardens were thronged with family parties last Saturday afternoon, and the little ones seemed to enjoy themselves greatly in disporting over the green sward, and in disposing of the contents of their lunch baskets under the leafy bowers.

Sunday morning about one o'clock, a man was attacked by two garroters at the corner of Fifth and Jessie streets. One of the parties deprived him of his gold watch, and the other cut into his pocket and obtained $5 for his trouble. At about the same hour a man was knocked down on Kearny street and robbed of his watch, chain and money. He thinks the men who robbed him are sailors. At the same hour a man was robbed of all his money at the corner of Pacific and Dupont streets. The villains made good their escape, and have not been arrested.

State and Coast Items.

The Federal Land Office, formerly located at Los Angeles, and which for some time has been merged into the Land Office in San Francisco, has been re-established, and will open for business on the 25th instant. A new Register and Receiver have been appointed. This district embraces San Diego and Los Angeles counties; nearly the whole of San Bernardino, and the southern part of Santa Barbara counties.

The Oakland *News* of the 15th says:—Yesterday a number of teams were in use hauling railroad iron out to the Telegraph road and distributing it so as to be convenient for the workmen when they commence to lay the track. At the Pioneer Mills, the timber was being prepared and the Oakland street Railroad Company is just now a decidedly live body.

The new Protestant Orphan Asylum building, at Sacramento, has so far advanced toward completion, that the orphans have entered into possession.

The pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum will remove from San Francisco to the new building near Berkley, about the first of August.

Wells, Fargo & Co's coach, which left Virginia City, Montana, on the evening of the 12th, was robbed at Mosier's, thirty miles south of there, together with their treasure box, containing $7,200 in gold.

The powder mill at Santa Cruz, is now in full blast. It gives occupation to about 80 men; it turns out 14,000 kegs a month. These works constitute a village, and embrace nearly 60 acres of territory.

There are 400 Chinamen at work on the railroad between Davisville and Sacramento, raising the grade through the tules. The earth is piled about two feet high on each side of the track, and workmen raise the ties and rails at intervals between the passage of the trains.

Colonel Hayes has imported a large quantity of quail from Sonora, Mexico, and set them at liberty on his ranch in Alameda county. They are far superior to the California bird.

Laborers for the harvest are very scarce in Oregon. The Fall sown grain yields well, but the Spring grain is not more than half the average crop. The yield of grain is unusually small. On the whole, the harvest does not come up to the public expectation. The demand for agricultural machinery is unprecedentedly large.

The scarlet fever is prevalent in Grass Valley. In the family of John Bennett four children are now prostrated with the malady.

On July 10 there arrived per Railroad freight train, six car-loads (one thousand and three kegs) of fresh Western butter. The shipment left Chicago, June 29th. Quite recently, a first small shipment of butter was sent over the line as an experiment, and the result of it was to demonstrate the feasibility and economy of importing butter by railroad instead of water, there being a saving of time and money, and the article, when opened, found to be in better condition than after having crossed the sea.

The Folsom *Telegraph* of July 17th remarks:—"On Wednesday last a Sacramento merchant stated openly that he had given a Chicago merchant an order for certain kinds of goods at such a price that he would save twenty per cent., compared with San Francisco."

On Tuesday night the 13th inst., the steamer Salinas struck a reef of rocks near New Year's Point, which compelled her to return to Santa Cruz and discharge cargo, when she proceeded to the mouth of the Salinas river, where she is safely beached, awaiting repairs.

The stevedores at Sacramento, nearly if not all composed of Spaniards or Mexicans, attacked a gang of Chinamen employed to discharge a cargo of lumber a few days since. Several of the Chinamen were seriously injured.

A public meeting was held at Broadway Hall, Oakland, on last Monday evening, to take measures toward establishing a new ferry on the creek route.

Work on the line of the Western Pacific Railroad, from Vallejo Mills toward Oakland, is progressing very favorably.

Early on last Saturday morning a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Oakland. It was sufficient to wake many people.

Telegraphic Summary.

American.

The largest tunnel on the Virginia and Truckee Railroad is seven hundred and eighty feet. Work was commenced on it March 1st and will be entirely completed in a few days.

Satisfactory arrangements have been concluded for the immediate construction of a bridge over the Missouri.

The Attorney-General decides that the commencement of the main line of the Pacific Railroad is at the 100th meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, and it terminates at the eastern boundary of California.

On the Erie Railroad at West Hope, New York, the night express train from New York collided with a freight train, upsetting the mail, express and smoking cars of the former, all of which were burned. Nine passengers perished in the flames.

The guage throughout the entire Missouri Pacific Railroad, a distance of 308 miles, was changed between the hours of 4 A. M. and 8 P. M. It is said to be the greatest days work of a similar character ever done.

It is said that the President will not permit the Spanish ironclads that have been built in this country to leave port.

Where bounty is demanded for a deserter, it is claimed that no person can be considered a deserter until convicted by a court-martial. The Government resists claims of this character which involve fully $20,000,000.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania have nominated Asa Packer for Governor.

Details of the recent floods in Texas show awful devastation caused by the unprecedented rising of the Colorado.

The French cable was successfully landed at St. Pierre. Secretary Fish takes the same ground as the Attorney-General—that while the cable may be landed, it cannot be operated except by consent of Congress.

Senator Sumner has written a letter, taking very decided grounds with the Administration on the Cuban question, holding that the neutrality laws must be enforced, and that the insurgents are not yet entitled to recognition.

Foreign.

The opening of the Suez Canal is to take place on the 17th of next November.

A secret society in China has been denouncing foreigners.

Preparations are being made for the celebration in September of the completion of the Puebla branch of the Vera Cruz Railroad.

The Czar forbids the attendance of the Russian Bishops at the Ecumenical Council.

The Commons of England have rejected all the amendments made by the Lords to the Irish Church bill, and declare their intention to carry it out as they first passed it.

Special Notices.

Business men, worn by care and sedentary habits, often suffer from constipation of the bowels until the evil consequences of such a condition are realized in extreme debility, nervousness and prostration of the vital energies of the system; and it may be safely asserted that a majority of the female sex are little better than invalids, from the same cause; but by simply using Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters, this natural aperient and tonic brings back the vigor and buoyancy of health.

The New York people are astonishing the public with accounts of the new jewelry establishment of Tiffany, in Union Square, in that city. We presume it is a very brilliant affair. But if the New Yorkers have a more elegant store than that of J. W. Tucker & Co., in San Francisco, they are smarter than we take them for. J. W. Tucker & Co. challenge competition with the East as well as the West. Their goods are from all parts of the world, and are sold at the lowest rates. All strangers are invited to call and see for themselves. Everything on hand that is ever called for.

A CARD FOR THE DRESSING-ROOM.—Ladies, your attention is invited to the especial advantages of Redington's Florida Water over every other perfume. It is manufactured from fresh floral extracts, not from unwholesome chemical combinations intended to counterfeit their odors. Besides being the most delicate and delightful of floral water, it has important sanitary recommendations. Its aroma relieves headache, prevents fainting fits, promotes sleep and soothes the nerves. Infused into the bath, it renders it more invigorating and refreshing. Combined with water, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, preserves the enamel, and renders the gums hard and rosy. No other toilet water retains its fragrance so long after contact with the atmosphere.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we propose to cure fever and ague, in all its forms, by operating on the cause of it. No sensible effects follow the use of the remedy, other than the immediate cessation of disease, and unmistakable feelings of returning health, while it is undeniably true that a large proportion of those who enjoy even a partial respite by the use of quinine, continue to feel miserable and depressed, both by reason of the medicine and the presence of the poison. "Mason & Pollard's Antimalaria" contains no arsenic, or poisonous ingredients of any kind; nothing in the least degree injurious to the system under any circumstances, and may be administered with perfect safety to an infant. Wholesale depot, Redington, Hostetter & Co.

WE have seen the finest photographs extant produced by the celebrated firm of Bradley & Rulofson, pre-eminently the leaders of the art in San Francisco. Those who wish good work done in the most artistic style should not fail to call at this magnificent establishment, 429 Montgomery street, corner of Sacramento.

☞ Prices reduced. Closed on Sunday.

Marriages.

CHAPMAN-BUYCK—At Mokelumne Hill, July 7, George L. Chapman to Harriet J. Buyck.
CUMMINGS-HOPPS—In this city, July 10, Wm. Cummings, Jr., to Josephine A. Hopps.
DUNCAN-BILLINGSLEY—At Nimshew, Butte county, July 4, John R. Duncan to Fanny Billingsley.
HARTMANN-JONES—In Jackson, July 15, John Hartmann to Anna M. Jones.
MAYS-BOALFE—In this city, July 18, George Mays to Mrs. Mary Roalfe.
PECK-RAINS—At Cloverdale, July 11, T. M. Peck to Mollie F. Rains.
RING-PHILLIPS—In Stockton, July 15, Chas. B. Ring to Annie Phillips.
SMITH-TUCKER—At Sutter Creek, July 5, C. H. Smith to Alice Tucker.
SIMMONS-ST. JOHNS—In Sacramento, July 18, by the Rev. J. H. Peters, W. H. Simmons to Luella St. Johns.
UNDERWOOD-BOEN—In Stockton, July 18, W. Underwood to Mary E. Boen.
WAINWRIGHT-WATTS—In Sonora, July 13, John Wainwright to Helen M. Watts.

Deaths.

ANTHONY—In Brooklyn, Alameda county, July 13, Jas. M. Anthony, a native of New York, aged 30 years.
DEAN—In this city, July 15, Mary E., wife of Henry C. Dean, a native of Fall River, Mass., aged 39 years.
JOHNS—In Elko, Nev., July 7, Daisy A., twin daughter of C. B. Johns, aged 3 months.
SAXTON—Drowned, in Russian River, at Healdsburg, Sonoma county, July 12, Charles Kellum, eldest son of J. B. and M. K. Saxton, aged 18 years, 1 month and 12 days.
BEARD—At the Mission of San José, July 13, Eliza S., widow of the late Jesse Beard, aged 58 years.
CAUBLE—In Antelope Valley, July 11, Maggie, daughter of James R. and Carolina Cauble, aged 12 years, 8 mos. and 5 days.
WHITAKER—In Marysville, July 16, J. F. Whitaker, aged 42 years.
RANDOLPH—In this city, July 17, Eliza A., wife of S. R. Randolph, a native of Shelburne Falls, Mass., aged 36 years and 5 months.
GOWEN—In Sacramento, July 16, Joseph P., son of P. W. Gowen, a native of California, aged 10 years.
KNOWLES—In this city, July 18, Irving H. Knowles, a native of Jamestown, R. I., in the 44th year of his age.
HOCHKOFLER—In San José, July 18, Caroline A., wife of R. Hochkofler, aged 39 years.
GATES—In Sacramento, July 19, Stephen C. Gates, a native of Schenectady, N. Y., aged 24 years.
HOUGHTON—In Sacramento, Perry, son of Samuel and Caroline Houghton, aged 9 years.
ELDER—In Stockton, July 17, William Elder, aged about 43 years.
FAY—In this city, July 20, John T. Fay, a native of the city of New York, aged 38 years.

Report of the Committee

(Composed of the best Mechanical Talent in the State, all Practical Men)

ON SEWING MACHINES,

State Fair of California.

FLORENCE

Sewing Machines.

AFTER A CAREFUL INVESTIGATION OF THIS New and Beautiful Machine, viewing it as we do in its mechanical points, we consider that it is worthy of much praise, particularly that portion of its arrangement by which the REVERSIBLE MOTION is obtained, which is simplicity itself, and in our opinion worthy of special consideration. Also the complete and positive control over the Tension, as exhibited in this Machine, along with the arrangement for taking up the Slack of the Thread, as was shown in sewing without any alteration, and without any stoppage of Machine, *from the Finest Lace to Four Ticknesses of Leather.*

Your Committee, therefore, after a close and careful investigation, consider it **The Best and Most Improved Machine now in Use,** and award it **The First and Highest Premium.**

THOMAS HANSBROW,
GEORGE SCHMEISER,
SAMUEL BLAIR.

SAMUEL HILL,

AGENT OF THE

Florence Sewing Machine,

Office No. 111 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CHAS. S. EATON,

Successor to J. T. Bowers,

Importer of Pianos, Organs & Sheet Music,

AND DEALER IN

Musical Merchandise of Every Description,

138 MONTGOMERY STREET,

OCCIDENTAL BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Hazelton Bros. First Premium Over-strung Grand and Square Pianos.

Parties purchasing instruments can pay for them by monthly installments, if desired.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED BY AN EXPERIENCED WORKMAN.

Pianos and Organs to Rent at very low rates. Orders from the country respectfully solicited.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

Your attention is called to examine the

TUSTIN

Champion Plow!

(Patented Feb. 2, 1869.)

The above Plow is so far superior to any GANG PLOW heretofore patented that we challenge all the gang plows to a trial! It works with a MOVABLE TONGUE and CLEVIS at the end of the beam. A small foot lever regulates the plows to COME OUT or ENTER the ground. A side lever also governs the depth of the plowing. All of this can be done without stopping. It will draw with 150lb. to 200lb. LESS DRAFT than any other plow. Ten minutes examination will convince any farmer of its superiority over any and all other gang plows.

ALSO FOR SALE,

THE CELEBRATED

Jackson Michigan

FARM WAGONS,

Iron and shell skein axles. We will guarantee the above Wagons to stand in any climate. The timber is all selected, cut, and seasoned for five years under cover; then worked out and seasoned in a drying house for two months. Consequently it never shrinks. The above wagons will be sold at low prices.

ALSO

A full assortment of STEEL and CAST PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, and AGRICULTURAL GOODS.

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Asthmatics are afforded instantaneous relief from the painful respiration incident to Asthma by the use of KIDDER'S ASTHMATIC PASTILES. They remove the stifling sensation, thus permitting repose at night in a natural position. They are of great value for purifying the atmosphere of sick rooms, the aroma being delightful.

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SEWING MACHINE.

The times when fingers, hopelessly and slow,
Impelled the needle—far too long have been;
Relief from all such slavery would you know,
Try Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
For the greatest invention that ever was seen,
Is the Wheeler & Wilson's famed Sewing Machine!

With ease and elegance the work is done,
The stitch is strength and excellence combined;
On both sides of the fabric it is run,
With well set seam, the finest of its kind.
Yes, both lock-stitch and seam, with stiletto so keen,
Makes the Wheeler & Wilson's choice Sewing Machine.

In every case where sewing is essayed,
Whether 'tis ladies work or work for man,
You'll find it gives invaluable aid,
And helps you through where not another can—
Does that wonderful engine—you know what I mean—
'Tis the Wheeler & Wilson's swift Sewing Machine.

Then to your lares and penates add
This splendid piece of mechanism, which
For a small outlay may by all be had,
It will grace a household whether poor or rich.
Appropriate gift for either peasant or queen,
Is the Wheeler & Wilson's prize Sewing Machine.

Stoddard the Agent for Pacific Coast,
Four hundred thirty-five Montgomery street,
With pleasure, if you call, will play the host,
And customers with hearty welcome treat.
Happy to serve the public with his best, I ween,
With a Wheeler & Wilson's grand Sewing Machine.

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Office, No. 435 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

RICHARDSON, MERIAM & Co's CELEBRATED

Wood Working Machinery.

W. O. M. Berry & Co. 114 California St. San Francisco.

Business Directory.

ASSAYERS.

Rogers, Geo. E—Assayer, No. 512 California Street. Ores carefully assayed. Gold and Silver Ores worked. J. A. Mars. H. H. Lawrence.

BOOK-BINDERS.

Bartling & Kimball—Book-Binders, Paper Rulers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 505 Clay St., southwest corner Sansome.

Hicks, D. & Co—Book-Binders, Paper Rulers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 543 Clay Street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Appleton, D. E. & Co—Booksellers and Publishers, importers of Jonathan Crookes' Pocket Cutlery, Stationery, Fancy Goods, etc., 508 & 510 Montgomery St.

Bancroft, H. H. & Co—609 Montgomery Street, cover the entire ground, from the smallest article at retail to the entire fitting out of the largest Book and Stationery Store at wholesale.

Loomis, W. E—Periodical and Stationery Depot, corner Sansome and Washington Streets. Subscriptions received. Agent for Koch's Patent Binders.

Mosse, D'Alva—For suitable Paper and Monograms, go to 632 Washington St., above Montgomery.

Roman, A. & Co—Wholesale and Retail Booksellers, Publishers of the Overland Monthly, etc., etc., 417 and 419 Montgomery Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Beers, H. M. & Co—Pioneer Shoe Factory. Manufacturers of and dealers in Ladies' and Misses' Boots and Shoes, No. 238 Kearny Street.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Holmes, H. T—Manufacturer of Santa Cruz Lime, importer of Cement, Plaster, Fire Brick, Hair, Nails, etc., corner of Market and First Streets.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE

Haynes & Lawton—Importers China, Glass, Earthen Ware, etc., 516 Sansome Street, corner of Merchant, San Francisco.

Rosenbaum, Fr. H. & Co—Importers of French Plate, Chance's White Crystal Sheet, Window Glass, etc., 421 and 423 Battery Street.

CORDAGE.

Tubbs & Co—San Francisco Cordage Manufactory, 613 Front Street, San Francisco.

CUTLERY.

Price, M—Cutler, 110 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Hatch, T. H. & Co—General Commission Merchants, for the sale of Dairy Produce, Etc., 320 Front Street.

Stearns, Wm. H—Dairy Produce, Honey and Eggs, sole agents for Baldwin's Butter, 50 and 51 Washington Market, Washington Street.

DENTISTS.

Knox, Henry E., D. D. S—No. 19 Post Street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

Park, Dr. F. A—Dentist, No. 7 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

DRUGGISTS.

Adams, S. & Co—Pioneer Druggists. Wholesale Agency for Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies. A full assortment of Drugs and Medicines at 344 Bush St.

Gates, Justin & Bro—Successors to Gates & Keith, Druggists and Apothecaries, 219 Montgomery Street, Russ House Block.

Langley, Charles & Co—Wholesale Druggists, Southwest corner Battery and Clay, San Francisco.

McDonald, R. H. & Co—Importing Druggists and Agents for Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters, San Francisco and New York.

Redington, Hostetter & Co—Wholesale Druggists, exclusive agents Hostetter's and Drake's Plantation Bitters, Nos. 416 and 418 Front Street.

Steele, James G. & Co—Chemists and Apothecaries, 521 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

ENGRAVERS.

Truworthy, F. M—Engraver of Stencil Plates, Brands, etc., 321 Front Street, corner Commercial, San Francisco. Stencil Brushes, Ink and Cups.

FANCY GOODS.

Locan & Co—427 Montgomery Street, dealers in best Berlin Zephyr Wool, Fancy Goods and Materials for Needlework.

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FIREWORKS.

Giorgiani, A—Importer and Commission Merchant, and wholesale dealer in Fireworks of all kinds, 421 Washington Street.

FRUIT AND PRODUCE.

Precht & Eggers—Dealers in Green and Dried Fruits, Nuts, etc., Pacific Fruit Market.

Weston, C. W—General Commission Dealer in Fruit, Country Produce, etc., Pacific Fruit Market.

GOLD PENS.

Pearce, H. D—Manufacturer and importer of Gold Pens, Holders, and cases, 606 Montgomery Street.

GROCERS.

Breed & Chase—Wholesale dealers in Groceries and Provisions, corner Battery and Clay Streets.

HAIR JEWELRY.

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Adams, the Hatter, can be found at 657 Washington Street. Call and see him.

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The Hat Store, No. 647 Washington Street, San Francisco, is "the" place to buy your Hats.

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Miller & Hall—Dealers in Hay, Grain and Feed, 21 and 23 Spear Street, between Market and Mission, San Francisco.

Morrow, Geo. & Co—Dealers in Hay, Grain and Feed of all kinds, 39 Clay Street.

Nichols, Wm. H. & Co—General Commission Merchants, and dealers in Hay, Grain and Feed, corner of Drumm and Sacramento Streets.

JEWELRY.

Titcomb & Williams—Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware, 305 Montgomery Street, up stairs.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Craftsmen's Life Insurance Co. of New York—E. H. Shaw & Co., General Agents for Pacific Coast, 432 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Home Mutual (Fire & Marine) **Insurance Co**—15 Merchants' Exchange, California Street. Geo. S. Mann, President. W. H. Stevens, Secretary.

Manhattan (of New York) **and Phœnix** (of Brooklyn) Fire Insurance Companies. Assets, $2,500,000. R. B. Swain & Co., Agents, 224 California St.

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston—Incorporated 1835. Everson & Haine, General Agents, N.W. cor. Sutter and Montgomery Sts.

Occidental Insurance Co—Fire and Marine Insurance. Office, S.W. cor. Montgomery and California Sts. Chr. Christiansen, Pres't. B. Rothschild, Sec'y

Pacific Insurance Co—Of San Francisco. Gold Assets, $1,550,000. Jonathan Hunt, President. A. J. Ralston, Secretary. 422 California Street.

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Union Insurance Co—Nos. 416 and 418 California Street. Fire and Marine. Gustave Touchard, President. Charles D. Haven, Secretary.

United States Life Insurance Co., of New York. B. J. Dorsey, General Agent, 41 and 42 Merchants' Exchange, California Street.

Washington Life Insurance Co. of New York—Cash assets over $2,500,000. McKenney & Linderman, Gen'l Ag'ts Pacific coast, 131 Montgom'y St.

IRON WORKS.

Hanscom & Co—Ætna Iron Works, southeast cor. First and Tehama Streets. Manufacturers of Iron Castings and Machinery of all kinds.

Palmer, Knox & Co—Golden State Iron Works, 19 and 21 First Street, San Francisco.

LAWYERS.

Cowles & Drown—Law Office, No. 621 Clay Street, south side, over Savings and Loan Society.

Gray & Haven—Attorneys and Counsellors at Law San Francisco, Cal., in building of Pacific Insurance Company, N.E. corner Cal. & Liedesdorff Streets.

MACHINERY.

Berry, W. O. M. & Co—Agents for Eastern Machinery Builders, and importers Portable Engines Wood-working Machinery, Blake's Patent Steam Pumps Machinists' Tools, etc., 114 California St., San Francisco.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Hook, E. & G. G—Manufacturers of Church Organs, Boston, Mass. Edward T. Peirce, Agent, 536 Market Street, San Francisco.

PAINT.

Ellery's Patent India Rubber Cement and Paint, Geo. T. Bromley, Agent for the Patent Right, 226 Jackson Street, corner of Battery.

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Bernard, C. A—House and Sign Painter, No. 628 Commercial Street. All orders promptly executed in the best style of the art.

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Dewey & Co—United States and Foreign Patent Agents, and Publishers Mining and Scientific Press, 414 Clay Street, below Sansome.

Smith, C. W. M—United States and European Patent Office, 526 Montgomery Street. Patents obtained in all places where patent laws exist.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Morse, G. D—Photographic Gallery, No. 315 Montgomery Street.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Cook, J. H—Game and Poultry Dealer, Stalls 48 and 49 Washington Market.

POWDER.

Bandmann, Neilsen & Co—210 Front Street, Agents Giant Powder, for blasting purposes.

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Bacon & Company—Still continue at the old stand, 536 Clay St., below Montgomery, and give satisfaction to all who employ them, in time, quality and price.

Carmany, John H. & Co—Book and Job Printers, Publishers of The Pacific, Commercial Herald, Stock Circular, etc., Southwest cor. Washington and Battery.

Carr, M. D. & Co—Book and Job Printers, 532 Clay Street, opposite Leidesdorff Street.

Cubery & Co—Book, Job and Ornamental Printers, 536 Market Street, just below Montgomery Street, opposite Second.

Dondero, C. & Co—Printers, 520 and 522 Clay St. Printing done in English, French, Spanish and Italian.

Eastman, Frank—Book and Job Printer, (Franklin Printing Office) 509 Clay Street. Give him a call.

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Winterburn, Jos. & Co—Fancy, Book, Card and Job Printers and Electrotypers, 417 Clay Street, below Sansome.

REAL ESTATE.

Carter, Chas. D—Real Estate Agent, office of the "San Francisco Real Estate Circular," 410 California street, two doors west of the Bank of California.

McKee, J. W—Real Estate Agent, Alameda Railroad Station, Alameda, Cal.

Reynolds, C. H. & Co—Real Estate office, 320 Montgomery Street. Particular and Prompt attention paid to purchasing and selling City Property.

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Lancaster, J—Merchant Tailor, 653 Washington Street, near Kearny.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

California Type Foundry Co—Wm. Faulkner & Son, Agents, No. 411 Clay Street. Every article used in a Printing Office for sale at the lowest prices.

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Earle & Waters—Dealers in all kinds of Coal and Charcoal, No. 32 Spear Street, between Market and Mission streets.

Storm & Dwyer—Wholesale and retail dealers in Wood and Coal. Order office, No. 329 Montgomery St., near Cal'a. Yard and Mill, Berry St., near foot of Third.

Ebbets, Arthur M—Importer and dealer in Coal, Nos. 113 and 115 Sacramento Street, below Davis, San Francisco.

WIRE WORKERS.

Hallidie, A. S. & Co—Manufacturers of Iron and Steel Wire Rope of all kinds. Agents for Morgans Plumbago Crucibles, 519 Front Street.

Home Circle.

[Written expressly for The Pacific.]

STORIES FROM SUNNY LANDS.*

The Revolt of the Bees.

BY CLARA G. DOLLIVER,
Author of "No Baby in the House," Etc.

Once upon a time there lived high up in a hollow tree, a colony of bees; flowers grew tall and sweet in the meadows about, and around the very trunk of the old tree were clasped the long arms of the honeysuckle; their Queen Ezay was good and gentle, and one would have thought that they would have been just the happiest little honey-gatherers in the world. But no! first one bee and then another began to complain, until at last they all succeeded in making themselves perfectly miserable.

"I do declare," said a fat old bee whose name was Woke, "I am perfectly tired out and disgusted with this kind of work."

Of course this was said in the bee language, and commenced something like this, "Buzz, buzz, zoo, wan," but then it would be of no use for me to try and tell you what he said in that language, because neither you nor I could understand it.

"I must say," said another bee, "that I think this eternal hurry, hurry, hurry, all the time, is just no fun at all. First here, then there! and all we get for our pains is a little honey in the winter, with a great deal to spare. Bah!" and this bee, whose name was Kim, kicked up his heels in high disgust; and here it might be proper to add that while Kim was not exactly a drone, he was nearer one than a good bee ought to e.

"It's very hard that we should do all the work, and the Queen have nothing to do but just be happy and lazy," squeaked out a very small fellow; "for my part I don't half like this kind of life."

Then spoke a bee whose name was Bizzy.

"I blush for you," he said, "I actually blush in the dust of my wings with shame, when I hear you talking in that way. Our Queen! our gracious Queen to be maligned by a lot of lazy things, who are more than half drones and ought to be driven out of the hive this very day."

Now this was certainly very imprudent for Bizzy to say, for all the rest of the bees being just alike, they all took great offense at what he said, and indeed flew at him with great anger, stinging him when they could, and beating him with their wings when they couldn't do anything else; and the upshot of it all was, that poor Bizzy was obliged to run away in self-defense, and find shelter in one of the honeysuckle flowers at the base of the tree. When Bizzy had gone all the bees began to talk louder than ever; and when Queen Ezay came in to see what the matter was, they all arose and drove her out—which was certainly very rebellious in them; in fact, it was so very rebellious that they determined to leave the hive, for they had great fears that if they stayed until the Fairy King came to visit her, that she would tell of them; and well knew the bees how very angry the King would be, and how severely he would punish them.

"I do declare," said Kim, one of the most merciless chasers of poor Queen Ezay, "that your behavior will get us all into trouble. Really, I think we had better take our share of honey-comb and go."

This proposal was met with cheers, and all the crowd went into the room where the honey was kept, and helped themselves pretty liberally—especially Kim, who was so laden with sweets that he could hardly stagger out. When they had all gone out, Bizzy crept out of his hiding-place, and went into the hive to comfort the good Queen. He found her sitting very disconsolately in the honey-room, wringing her hands and shedding torrents of tears.

"Weep not, Your Majesty," said Bizzy, earnestly, "for I, your servant, yet remain faithful. New honey will I gather, and new cells will I make until the room is heaped up full; high full."

Now Bizzy was rather excited, and this made his language rather obscure, but the Queen understood him perfectly; and embracing him in some mysterious bee fashion, she replied:

"Dear Bizzy, you are indeed a model among bees, and I assure you that the Fairy King shall know of your goodness, and that you shall be rewarded."

"No, no, Your Majesty," he answered, "I work for you from love and honor, but not from a wish of reward. Besides, I am in hopes that our fellow-bees will return, and then we shall all be happy."

"Return!" answered Queen Ezay. "Return indeed! Not one of them shall ever enter this hive again so long as I live in it."

"Why, Your Majesty!" said Bizzy, opening his eyes very wide.

"They chased me!" she answered, sternly, "they drove *me* out, when I went in to see what they were quarelling about. Chased ME out of the room! drove ME out! Ah!" and the poor lady was so overcome with distress at the recollection, that she nearly fainted; while all Bizzy could do was to hold up his hands in horror; and his eyes opened so wide with astonishment, that they seemed to be almost popping out of his head.

Talking, however, as he very wisely thought, would never refill the robbed room with honey, nor make the waxen cells to put it in; so he brushed up his wings, put on his rough working-day clothes, and started out to his hard work. He found the little Flower Fairies very pleasant and friendly, and willing to give him plenty of honey. In fact they gave him more than they could well spare, when he told them of his misfortunes and his Queen's loneliness. Even the Four O'clock's who usually retire to bed very early, kept their doors open a crack, for a full half-hour for his benefit; and the sun had gone down, and the dusk was coming on before he at last reached the hive—a tired and hungry, but a very happy bee.

"The trouble is," he said to Queen Ezay, "that I must make all the cells. Lots of work! lots of work! I shall have to be up late to-night," and he went out to hire a jolly little firefly for a lamp.

Now, in those days, the invention of honey-comb, as we see it, was not known. The bees had to make a separate bottle of wax for each seven drops of honey, and then hang them up on wax nails all around the room—all of which, you may well believe, was a very great deal of work.

Many and many a weary day went by before even a fair show of waxen bottles could be seen upon the walls of the room; but Bizzy was a good and hard-working bee, and his work showed so well that Queen Ezay was surprised and delighted.

Meanwhile, the bees who had so badly treated their Queen, and flown away, met with many discouraging misfortunes. The very first thing, they were attacked by a Brownie, which is, you know, a gentleman Fairy, and had their bottles of honey all taken away from them. Then the wasps and hornets and yellow jackets attacked them, and nearly all the bees were killed; and the poor miserable ones who were left flew back one night, and took refuge in the wild honey-suckle which grew around the trunk of the tree.

Bizzy happened to dive down the cups of this very honeysuckle, the very next morning, in search of honey, and came upon one of his poor brothers, who was tired, hungry, cold and sick.

"Why, my conscience!" cried Bizzy, for you see that even bees have consciences, though some men have not, we know. "Why!" he cried, "what does this mean?"

"It's me. Oh dear!" said a very weak voice away down in flower, "and, oh dear! I am very sorry; please forgive me, dear Bizzy."

Upon hearing this, Bizzy was quite sure that it was one of the very bees who had stung him so badly, and made poor Queen Ezay run for her life, but he was a very forgiving fellow, so he said kindly, "Come out, my poor friend, *I* forgive you." Then out crawled a poor wretched being whom he had considerable difficulty in recognizing as Kim; however, he kindly tried to make him feel as well as he could, by brushing up his wings; and carrying him on his back to a nice place near by, where the sun shone, he darted off to find him something to eat.

He dived down another honeysuckle flower, and discovered to his great surprise another bee, just as wretched and cold and hungry as Kim; he treated him in the same way as he had treated Kim; and then found another, and then another, and so kept on until he had found ten bees, all of whom sat on a broad lily-leaf in the sun, looking as sorry for their sins as ever bees did, or could.

Bizzy's next care was to get them something to eat, so he hurried off to a bright morning glory, and came back with all the honey they could eat; after they were refreshed he proposed to them that they should go with him and replenish their honey-bags. They were all very grateful, and quite broken-spirited besides; so they at once arose, and started off with him; but one after another they dropped to the ground, saying, "Oh! dear Bizzy! the spirit is willing, but I have a broken leg," or a broken wing, or a lame neck; so Bizzy took them back and put them upon the lily-leaf again, all in a row, and then balancing himself on one leg, he looked at them with comical dismay.

It was then noon, and he *must* get in some honey before night, yet he could not leave them alone, and he really did not know what to do. "I must go and get the Queen," he said to himself, "for there is no other way of doing."

He did not tell Queen Ezay what he wanted her for, but led her out, and showed her the rebellious subjects, in all their misery, hoping thereby to touch her feminine heart; and he succeeded, for the Queen being easy by nature as well as by name, called them all in, pitied them, forgave them, and took care of them.

Just as Bizzy was starting out again, a magnificent team of blue-dragons drove up, and a radiant little creature stepped out from a snap-dragon chariot.

This little gentleman, who was, you see, so fond of dragons, was no less a person than the Fairy King himself, who had come to pay a visit to his dear friend the Bee Queen; he was beautiful and very bright; in truth, I think you would have mistaken him for a sunbeam if you had happened to have seen him.

Bizzy, however, knew who he was the moment he saw him, and bowed down very low before him.

Then Queen Ezay came and bowed down before him, and one after another all the ten sorry bees came with their broken legs and wings, and their lame necks, and bowed down before him.

The Fairy King then said to Kim, "Kim, thou wicked bee, raise thine eyes and tell me who I am?" When Kim raised his eyes he ejaculated, "The Brownie!" and dropping them again, he bowed lower than ever; one after another was bidden by the King to look up and tell who he was; and each one said, "The Brownie," and then felt very badly; for they were very much afraid, you see, of being severely punished.

"Yes, gentlemen," said he, "I am not only the Fairy King, but also the Brownie who took from you your bottles of honey, and who has so long lived with Adam."

You see all this happened a great many years ago, when Adam lived in a cave with Eve and the youngest children, long after they were driven out of the garden of Eden. This Brownie was a sort of head-cook in their new establishment.

Then Bizzy said, "Oh, Brownie! 'twas I who whispered Eve to knock at your door six nights ago, and tell you that Adam was dead."

"True," answered the Fairy King, calmly, "you did well in so doing." Then turning to Queen Ezay, he said, "Your Majesty, I wish to see you alone, so that we may discuss together what we shall do with these disobedient bees. But first, let Bizzy and the rest unpack from my chariot all the waxen bottles of honey which I have brought to restore to you." You may be sure that the Queen advocated the pardon for Kim and his companions, and you may be sure, too, that they were pardoned, for who, Fairy King or earthly commoner, can withstand the pleading of feminine mercy.

"Ezay," said the King, settling himself back in the rose-leaf chair, "I am weary of living where I do now, since Adam is no longer there. Eve constantly finds fault with my cooking, and I have no peace of my life. Now, how would you like to have me live with you?"

"Indeed," said Queen Ezay, "I should like it very much, for then no such revolt as this will ever take place again."

"It's a bargain, then," said the Brownie. "But hold! there is one condition to this bargain: if ever a son or a daughter of Adam, or any of their descendants die, some one must come and rap on my door, saying as did Eve, 'Brownie, Brownie, wake up, for Adam is dead!' or whatever name they may have."

"It shall be done," said Ezay.

"If it is *not* done," he observed, "both you and I and all the bees must die. In return for your kindness to me, I have invented for you and your faithful Bizzy a new kind of cell." Whereupon he drew from his pocket a paper on which was drawn the new cells; the same kind that we see now, and which great men, and learned men, and very, very smart men, all declare to be the very best way of making cells which is possible.

Then the Queen and King came out, and the King showed the paper (spider-web paper) to Bizzy, who was so overcome with joy that he fainted. Then the Queen told the ten bad bees that they were all forgiven; whereupon they were so overcome with joy, that all ten of them keeled over on their backs and fainted too.

So the Fairy King went to live with the Bee Queen, and they were as happy as clams at high water, and continue to be so to this day.

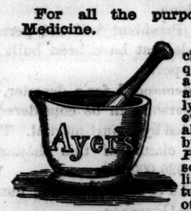
The oddest part of it is, that the King has the power of multiplying himself by twenty million quintillion, or any other number; and that, wherever in all the broad land there is a bee-hive, there is sure to be a Queen and a Brownie; the Queen is sometimes seen, but the Brownie never. Yet, in many an New England family, when anybody dies in the house, somebody goes out to the hive and knocks on it three times, saying, "Brownie, Brownie, wake up, grandmother (or whoever it may be) is dead." And I have been told that in half a dozen cases, where the warning had not been given, that the bees have all died.

The Brownies in these cases, I suppose, had more of the old original Brownie in them than the rest; which is the only way in which I can account for the fact that they do not *always* die. As for Bizzy, he has had his reward: a crown of immortality rests over his brow; for are we not all taught, from our earliest childhood, to reverence "The little Bizzy bee."

* Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1869 in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the District of California.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

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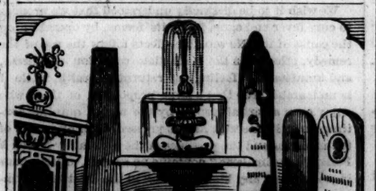

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HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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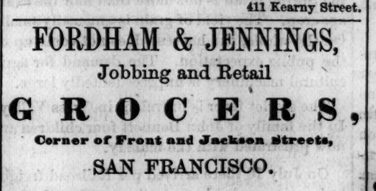
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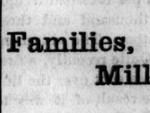
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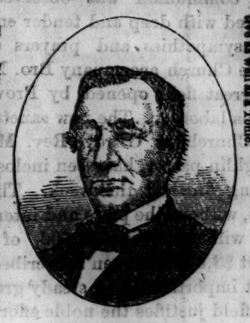

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Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient.

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These Bitters have been most successful. They are caused by vitiated blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the digestive organs.

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Lurking in the systems of so many thousands on this coast, are effectually destroyed and removed.

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PURE BLOOD AND PURE WATER.
Pure blood may be compared to pure water and impure blood to muddy water. If you pass muddy water through muslin, you soil it; continue the process, and you cover it with thick mud. Blood is the great circulating medium, passing through all parts of the body, and if impure, it leaves its impurities behind, which breed sickness and death. Medical science has utterly failed hitherto to furnish a medical agent for renovating and purifying the blood equal to Dr. Joseph Walker's Vinegar Bitters. They are easy in their administration, prompt in their action, and certain in their result. Their peculiar vegetable properties penetrate at once to the seat of disease, and eradicate all impure or poisonous matter from the system. Climatic changes, which so materially affect the great majority of preparations, have no effect on this remedy. It is used successfully in all climates and countries, north and south alike, and has never been known to fail in a single instance when the directions have been followed. Let those afflicted with disease try one bottle of these Bitters and it will prove a better guaranty of their merits than all we or others can say in their favor. Thousands now pronounced incurable may be saved and their lives prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine. To those who seek health we would say, there is no man, woman, or child, however wasted by disease, but what may be relieved or cured by these bitters, if their system is in a condition to receive nourishment, and the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, and other vital organs, are not wasted beyond the process of repair.
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Farm and Garden.

Pure Air.

Throw open your window and fasten it there;
Fling the curtain aside and the blind,
And give a free entrance to heaven's pure air—
'Tis the life and the health of mankind.

Are you fond of coughs, colds, dyspepsia and rheumatism?
Of headaches, and fevers, and chills?
Of bitters, hot drops, fomentations and fumes?
Of bleeding, and blisters, and pills?

Then shut yourself up like a monk in his cave,
Till nature grows weary and sad,
And imagine yourself on the brink of the grave,
Where nothing is cheerful and glad.

Be sure when you sleep that all air is shut out;
Place, too, a warm brick at your feet,
Wrap a bandage of flannel your neck quite about,
And cover your head with the sheet!

O prize not thus lightly, so precious a thing;
'Tis laden with gladness and wealth—
The richest blessing that heaven can bring,
The bright panacea of health.

Then open the window and fasten it there;
Fling the curtain aside and the blind,
And give a free entrance to heaven's pure air,
'Tis the light, life and joy of mankind.

A Few Facts About Poultry.

Hens require about a gill of grain a day to keep them in good laying condition, when they gather no food for themselves in the fields. They also require, when confined in pens, fresh meat of some kind, as a substitute for the insects that they gather when at large. The cost, therefore, of keeping fowls, when confined in small yards, is the value of a bushel and a half of grain each, besides what fresh meat, as lites, or whatever the butcher can supply of little value for any other purpose; the entire expense for each fowl being, at present prices of grain (corn and oats, half of each,) including a little meat once a week, about *one dollar* per year. Now, that sum is quite moderate, and would be saticfactory if fowls would, when thus confined, lay as many eggs as they do when not confined. Barnyard fowls, the world over, do not average over *one hundred* eggs a year. No matter what breed you have, the *best* in existence, when kept in flocks of ten to one hundred, do not average over that number of eggs a year. If they be kept in warm quarters in winter, and lay at that season, they will lay less eggs in the following spring, and at the end of the year, you may consider one thousand eggs from ten hens a fair product, when none of them are allowed to set. This result is only attainable by those who allow their fowls to run at will over their fields, or who keep them in very large enclosures, which amounts to about the same thing.

In some cases we see published statements that Mr. A or Mr. B has obtained more that one hundred eggs a year from some particular breed of fowls, but we presume that in each such case the number stated as laid was arrived at by *guessing* in part, as not one poultry-keeper in ten thousand ever kept an account of eggs laid by his fowls for a year, that he could say he *knew* was correct. But be that as it may, he who desires to enter into poultry raising will never be able to find any breed that will produce much, if any, over 100 eggs a year, and they who confine their fowls in small pens, not over *half* that number.

Ten hens require one cock, and in that ratio for larger numbers, when raising chickens is an important object, but for the mere eggs, no cocks are required at all, as hens will lay just as many eggs without them as with them.

When a resident of a village keeps a few fowls in his yard, they may be fed from the leavings of his table in part, and thus reduce the expense of keeping them materially; and the bones of the fresh meat from his table will afford picking enough in most cases, for a dozen fowls. Fowls will eat almost everything that comes from the table, the same as pigs; and in many cases a few fowls can be thus fed without any expense for the grain.

The diseases of fowls are of a very peculiar nature, and it does not pay to "doctor" them much when ailing, as die they will in most cases, do what you may. The average mortality among domestic fowls, of the gallinacious tribes is about ten per cent. per annum, so that if one has a hundred hens and ten of them die within the year, he is only experiencing what is common the world over.

Fowls require gravel and some substance to form the shells of their eggs, as old plaster and pounded oyster or clam-shells, after being burnt. Charcoal, pounded so as to be in pieces of the size of corn and smaller, is eaten by them, and seem to be beneficial.

No one has ever been able to keep a large number of fowls to advantage, without separating them in their roosts, so as not to be crowded, and have ample ventilation, and at the same time giving them a range over 15 or 20 acres of land. The roosting houses must be separated, so that not over 100 hens shall be together at night, and the entire business done so that each lot of 100 fowls shall be kept about as distinct from the others as if no other fowls were on the premises, as when many fowls congregate together they become diseased, which is contagious and they die rapidly. Many a man who thought that he knew enough to make money, by keeping a large number of fowls, has had his hopes blighted, and has seen his capital invested disappear, and at last has given up the business in disgust.—*Rural American.*

Pruning the Grape.

By a lover of the vine, who thinks he has wasted a good deal of time in useless pruning, we are asked to give our readers some information on the subject. Having but a very limited experience, we hardly feel able to assume the responsibility of being a teacher on that subject, but can say that we have very good success under the method of leaving all leading shoots at full length and cutting the lateral shoots back to one bud. The grape is a wonderfully flexible plant in its nature. It will bear more severe pruning and give good results than any other fruit-bearing plant, perhaps. In cases where wine is the only or principal object in view, it would seem, from the almost universal practice of cutting back all the previous year's growth except two or three buds, that that is the best mode of producing the result. On the other hand, those who cultivate for the fruit, and in part for ornamentation, attain these results better by leaving the vines grow at full length. This, as we said, has been our own practice. We have two vines, planted fourteen years ago, intended to be trained to a trellis, set up six feet from the south end of the house. In a few years it covered the trellis and laid hold of the gable, mounted to the roof, and is now embracing the chimney stack. Besides covering a large portion of the roof, it has run along up under the eaves on the east side of the house, wound itself into the top of a Bartlet pear tree, which stands forty feet from the grape root. This vine has born fruit every year since it was three years old, and some seasons as much as ten bushels of fine grapes have been gathered from the roof of the house alone. The best vine we have any knowledge of, however, is one owned by Rev. O. Dickinson, the seedsman of Salem. It is planted at the south end of an outbuilding, has been left *entirely unpruned*, and bears remarkably heavy crops of good grapes every year. The friend who prompted us to write this article has visited Mr. Dickinson's vine repeatedly, in order to show his friends that he has found the best way to manage the vine at last. He thinks it now has at least one thousand pounds of grapes upon its branches. It must be remembered that a grape needs and must have a dry soil. — *Wallamette Farmer.*

"Eat Your Brown Bread First."—It is a plain but faithful saying, "Eat your brown bread first;" nor is there a better rule for a young man's outset in the world. While you continue single, you may live within as narrow limits as you please; and it is then you must begin to save, in order to be provided with the more enlarged expenses of your future family. Besides, a plain, frugal life is then supported most cheerfully; it is your own choice, and it is to be justified on the best and most honest principles in the world, and you have nobody's prides to struggle with or appetites to master but your own. As you advance in life and success, it will be expected you should give yourself greater indulgence; and you may then be allowed to do it both reasonably and safely.

The Jersey Cow.—The Jersey is unquestionably destined to be the American cow. She is pre-eminently adapted to our climate, pastures and taste. She has so witching a beauty, is so fascinating in her docility, and carries such a preponderance of carcass in proportion to extremities, that she would claim special attention independently of the extraordinary quantity and quality of her cream. An Ayrshire in her flush is a grand sight; but the quality of her milk and butter is not comparable to that of the little Jersey; and when she dwindles to dryness, the gentle Jersey gladdens you with her never-ceasing golden flow.

Summer Fallowing.—The good effect of summer fallowing for wheat is shown by the favorable comparison it makes with the volunteer crops in the same vicinity. Volunteer crops in dry seasons have generally done better than was expected, while spring sown have disappointed the growers. On Maine Prairie, says the Solano *Advertiser*, the summer fallowed adobe lands will yield a splendid crop of grain this year, while volunteer crops will be light. This is only one of many instances in which farmers have met with a handsome reward for the labor they have bestowed on their lands in summer fallowing. The practice is more extensively followed every year, and if there is any farmer who has not given it a fair trial, he should not neglect doing so another year.

Improvement in Southern Agriculture.—It is now confidently affirmed that the Southern crops of the past season will add to the National wealth before next July, a sum equal to $300,000,000 in gold, from cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, etc. It is now the general opinion among thriving cotton planters that free negro labor, after all, is the only reliable labor for Southern farmers; but that to make it available, an entirely different system of farm management must be pursued, to wit, the farmer must be his own overseer, and pursue a more mixed husbandry. Besides cotton and grain, more grass, clover, peas, and farm stock must be grown, in fertility of the soil, so that more cotton and corn can be raised to the acre. The old system of growing cotton to buy everything else is now abandoned, and instead of wearing out and turning out the land, to rest, it is now fertilized by grass and clovers, which luxuriate there even during the winter months. The emasculating effect of the slave system no longer paralyzes the physical or the mental industry of the former, and he is now up and doing, with increasing crops at high prices.

Preparations for the Great Eclipse. Commodore R. F. Sands, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, is making preparations for the observation of the eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August next. The Naval Department has directed Rear Admiral Craven, Commandant of the Navy Yard at San Francisco, to detail a vessel to convey Professor Hall, United States Navy, of the Observatory, and an assistant, Mr. Joseph A. Rogers of the Hydrographic office, to the most convenient point near Behring's Straits, or Norton Sound, Alaska, for the purpose of observing the eclipse; and other professors will be sent to some point in Iowa; also some locality on the eastern coast of Asia. This will give the Naval Observatory a large share in the work of conducting this astronomical observation.

Flowers.—It is reported from the Michigan State Lunatic Asylum that some of the severest cases of insanity in men brought to the institution in irons, and manifesting the most violent symptoms, have been suddenly calmed down to a condition bordering on sanity, by the presentation of a bouquet gathered from the greenhouse.

In prosperity, sin leads the sinner to madness; to extravagance, to ignorance of himself, to ruin! He is a most pitiable creature! In prosperity he is delirious. He falls into trouble finally, and his friend, the devil, will bring him a knife, a pistol, a halter, and tell him, "That is the only cure." Reader, "everything is wrong when the heart is wrong."

MOTHER! READ THIS.—Do not be afraid of giving your children too much of Newell's Pulmonary Syrup. There is no poisonous or deleterious drug in it; no opium, no morphine, no laudanum, no prussic acid—and in this respect it differs from almost if not entirely all other cough preparations. A drop too much will not stupefy, nor a drop too little prevent its salutary effect.

MIDNIGHT CRY!

HARK!—Do you hear that hoarse cough, and that disturbed breathing? Ah, mother, your darling child, perhaps your only one, has an attack of croup. Run quickly and get your bottle of Newell's Pulmonary Syrup; give it freely, and save the life of "the light of your household." Be watchful in the future, and upon the slightest indication of a cold resort at once to the "Syrup."

REDINGTON'S
Florida Water,
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

This article, possessing the most delicate fragrance of Flowers, is unequaled as a perfume for the Handkerchief.

FOR THE BATH.

Used in bathing, it imparts energy and strength to the system, and gives that softness and delicacy to the skin so much desired by all.

It Removes Sunburn, Freckels and Pimples.

Diluted with water it makes an excellent Dentrifice, imparting pearly whiteness to the teeth, sweetness to the breath, and renders the gums hard and of a beautiful color. It should always be used after shaving, diluted with water, as it relieves all inflammation.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

The Hand of Heaven medicated the Seltzer Spring. Man discovered its priceless virtues. Chemistry analyzed it, and now reproduces it in the twinkling of an eye from Tarrant's Effervescent Seltz-r Aperient. The moment the powder is liquefied, every curative and refreshing element of the original Spa foams and dances in the goblet, and indigestion, biliousness, constipation, fever and headache take flight under the operation of the delightful draught. Sold by all druggists.

E. P. SANFORD,
APOTHECARY.
Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth Sts.,
OAKLAND CAL.

AXLE GREASE!!

To Dealers and Consumers of this Article.

WE WISH TO CALL ATTENTION TO THE MANY Spurious Compositions lately introduced to the market, headed "USE NONE BUT THE BEST," and other devices. By all means

USE NONE BUT THE BEST!
For Your Own Safety.
TEST AND PROVE FOR YOURSELVES!!

Apply a Lighted Match to each kind, and that which

Will Not Burn

Must be the Best for Lubricating Purposes.

We will guarantee our celebrated **H & L AXLE GREASE,** (so long and favorably known in the market) to be

ENTIRELY UNINFLAMABLE,

And will not LIQUEFY at a heat of less than two hundred degrees.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Pioneer Manufacturers,
144 Natoma Street, and North Beach.
Established 1853.

THE SUPERIOR IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST AND THE ONLY AXLE GREASE

THAT WILL NOT LIQUIFY BY HEAT or harden by cold but retaining the proper position upon the axle, remains soft until exhausted, wearing longer and better than oil or any other grease. Its superior lubricating properties, durability and cleanliness, have been tried and approved by the Central Pacific and other Railroads, Stage Proprietors, Teamsters, Contractors, Mill-Men, Farmers, and others preferring to **USE NONE BUT THE BEST.**
Sold by the Trade generally, and at the Factory, 109 Commercial St., S. F. **PETTIT & CO,**

HARVESTING MACHINERY.

RUSSELL'S THRESHING MACHINES;
HOADLEY'S THRESHING ENGINES;
HAINES' HEADERS, Imp'd by WOOD;
KIRBY'S SELF-RAKE REAPERS;
KIRBY'S MOWERS;
WOOD'S MOWERS;
TRUCKS FOR HEADER WAGONS;
For sale by
TREADWELL & CO.,
Market and Front Streets,
And by Agents throughout the Coast.

Wood Working MACHINERY.

ROGERS' MANUFACTURE.

SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES, all styles and sizes.		
MORTICING	do	do do
TENONING	do	do do
SCROLL SAWS	do	do do
PLANING & MATCHING	do	"Woodworth's" "Clipper" and "Pony."
BLIND-BORING	do	
BLIND SLAT TENONING	do	
BLIND WIRING	do	
MITRE	do	Hand and Foot
ROD AND DOWEL	do	
BRAD PUNCHING	do	
WOOD TURNING LATHES	do	
RESAWING	do	
SHAPING	do	
GRINDING	do	
SAW ARBORS and extra parts for above.		

SMITH'S MANUFACTURE.

MORTICING	MACHINES,	Nos. 2 and 3 and foot.
TENORING	do	Nos. 2 and 3.
BLIND STILE BORING	do	
HORIZONTAL BORING	do	
MOLDING	do	Nos. 1 and 2.
BLIND STILE MORTICING	do	
RESAWING	do	
SURFACING	do	
SAW ARBORS and extra parts for above.		

BARTLETT'S MORTICING MACHINE.
GREY & WOOD'S PLANING MACHINE.
For sale by
TREADWELL & CO.,
Corner Market and Front Streets.

WASHING MACHINE "ECONOMY."

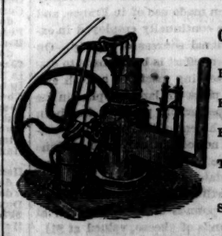
A NEW LOT OF THE ABOVE NAMED MACHINES, containing all the latest improvements, are now ready for sale, and can be sent to any part of the State.

Ninety-one Machines are now in use in this small country township, where they were invented and are still manufactured.

Letters directed to JOHN M. HORNER, Mission San Jose, Alameda county, will receive prompt attention.

Price of Machine $25.

W. T. CARRATT'S
BRASS & BELL FOUNDRY,
Corner Mission and Fremont Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.



MANUFACTURERS OF
Church & Steamboat Bells and Gongs,
Brass Castings of all Kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Cocks & Valves of all descriptions,
Steam Whistles, Rope's Caloric Engines,
HYDRAULIC PIPES AND NOZZLES
FOR MINING PURPOSES,
Iron Pipe Furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.
All kinds of SHIP WORK and COMPOSITION IRON NAILS, at lowest rates.

BUCKEYE MOWER, REAPER AND SELF RAKER

THE BUCKEYE
Is the Best Mower.
THE BUCKEYE
Is the Best Reaper.
THE BUCKEYE
Is the Best Self-Raking Reaper.

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.
108 and 110 Front Street, San Francisco,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
BUCKEYE
MOWER AND REAPER.

WE OFFER THE BUCKEYE SELF-RAKING REAPER to Farmers with the utmost confidence, knowing they are superior to any Self-Raking Reaper yet invented.

A large number were sold last year, and the universal testimony was, that not one man in ten could rake off grain equal to the Buckeye Self-Raker.

SOLE AGENTS FOR C. AULTMAN & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
SWEEPSTAKES' THRESHER,
ALSO, THE GENUINE
HAINES' HEADER,
Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois. Also,
HOLLINGWORTH'S WHEEL HORSE RAKE,
The most Improved Rake in use.
McCormick's Hand and Self-Raking Reapers,
And a Complete Stock of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
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HARDWARE;

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,
108 and 110 Front St., San Francisco.

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285 and 259 First Street,
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HORIZONTAL
High Pressure Steam Engines,
Constructed on the most approved principle for the economization of fuel.
BOILERS of all kinds, made of the best Iron.
STEAMBOAT, Locomotive, Traction, Mill, Mining, Agricultural and Pumping ENGINES.
WATER WHEELS, Breast or Overshot, Center Discharge, Jonval Turbine, Tangential Turbine, and other descriptions.
QUARTZ MILLS of five Stamps and upwards, careful designed, plans made, and the machinery built to correspond. PROSPECTING BATTERY of two stamps, with iron frame, which can be easily transported from place to place. MORTARS, high, low, or in sections. Stamp Shoes and Dies of the best white Iron. Stamp Heads, Gibbed Tappets, Cams, of the best form. Wood Pulleys, Guide Boxes, Screens of the best Russian Iron.
GRINDERS AND AMALGAMATORS, Combination Wheeler's, Wheeler & Randall's, Hepburn & Peterson's and Hopkins'. SEPARATORS, Concentrators, Retorts, Ingot Molds, Roasting Furnace Mountings, Arastra Gearing, Hydraulic Hose, and Distributors.
MINING MACHINERY.—Hoisting Engines, with Friction or Spur Gear, for Hemp or Wire Rope; Pit Head Pulleys; Safety Hooks and Cages.
CORNISH, and other PUMPS; Pump Mountings.
SUGAR MACHINERY.—Horizontal Sugar Mills, for Steam, Water, or Cattle Power, with or without Cane and Trash Carriers and Liquor Pumps; Steam Clarifiers; Evaporating Pans, Blow Ups, etc., etc.
WOOD CUTTING and SAWING MACHINERY, every description, for all purposes.
FLOUR MILL MACHINERY, with all the latest improvements.
Petroleum Retorts, Oil Well Boring Machinery, Paper Mills, Powder Mills, Pile Drivers, Rice, Malt, and Bark Mills. Horse Powers, Ship Castings, Architectural and Agricultural Castings, Spur and Bevel Gears, Belt Pulleys Car Wheels, Sheave Wheels, Shafting and Boxes.
PLANS and ESTIMATES for every description of Machinery on application.
Illustrated Circular, for 1868, sent free on application.
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THE PLACE TO BUY
SILVERWARE.

W. K. VANDERSLICE & CO.,
Practical Silversmiths,
MANUFACTURE AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
SOLID SILVERWARE,
WHOLESAE AND RETAIL.
FACTORY AND SALESROOM,
810 Montgomery Street, just above Jackson,
SAN FRANCISCO.

By calling on us you will get the best articles, you will save money, and at the same time add to the manufactures of our own State.
Orders sent to us through Express will be attended to conscientiously; and if goods sent in this manner do not suit, they can be returned at our expense.
W. K. VANDERSLICE. L. THOMPSON.

H. M. NEWHALL. J. O. ELDRIDGE. G. PALACHE.

H. M. NEWHALL & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.
Salesroom Fireproof Brick Building,
Corner of Sansome and Halleck Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS:
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, Catalogue Sale of Boots Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc.
WEDNESDAYS, Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, French Goods, etc.
H. M. NEWHALL & CO.
San Francisco December 12 1867.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND STOCK DEALERS

WE ARE NOW SELLING LARGE QUANTITIES of Flax Seed Oil Cake Meal, and we call your attention to its value as an article of feed for Milch Cows, Beef Cattle, Horses, Mules, and Sheep. Its effect on Milch Cows is to greatly increase the yield and richness of milk, making it invaluable for Dairymen.

For Beef Cattle, it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy when this feed is used, and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

By those who have used it thoroughly, one pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal or three pounds of Bran, and in the United States Government report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent.; Barley Meal, 18 per cent.; Oat Meal, 18 per cent.; Oil Cake Meal, 22 2-100 per cent.; and the report further says that if the "farmers would note the differences in value of these feeds, it would be an immense benefit to them and save them thousands of dollars.

For Horses, a small quantity given daily keeps them in good condition, especially valuable for them when chilled or injured by over driving, and greatly increases the cleanliness and gloss of the hair.

For Sheep, there is no article of feed known that produces such fine mutton, or so promotes the growth of wool.

It is particularly valuable for Cows at the time and after calving. A suitable quantity for Milch Cows, at the commencement, is one quart (or less) in the morning and same at night, either alone or mixed with any other food, generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, wool-growing, and owners of draught or carriage horses, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value.

England alone consumes annually three hundred and ninety millions pounds of this meal. At present price it is the cheapest feed in market.

The Meal can be had of HAY AND GRAIN DEALERS of the city, and all orders will receive prompt attention.

☞ Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed and Castor Oil constantly on hand; also, a very superior article of Metallic Paint—the best and cheapest in market. Address,

PACIFIC LINSEED OIL AND LEAD WORKS
KING STREET, NEAR THIRD,
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JOHN TAYLOR & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
ASSAYERS' MATERIALS,
Druggists' Glassware and Sundries
PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCKS, ETC.
512 and 514 Washington Street,
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AMERICAN
SAW COMPANY
Manufacturers of
Emerson's Patent Movable Tooth and Perforated Circular, Mill, Mulay and Cross-Cut SAWS,
ADJUSTABLE HANDLE.
Gummers, Swages, Etc.
A Large Stock at their Branch Office,
606 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Descriptive Pamphlets furnished on application.

COMMUNION SETS,
ON HAND AND MANUFACTURED TO ORDER BY THE
PACIFIC PLATE WORKS
HAYNES & LAWTON, Agents,
520 Sansome Street,
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WILLIAM SHERMAN & CO.,
Clothiers, Merchant Tailors,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Trunks, Traveling Bags,
Valises, Etc.,
NO. 608 MONTGOMERY STREET,
East side, north of Clay, SAN FRANCISCO.

COMMERCIAL STEAM **Printing House.**
The Largest Office in the State.
No. 517 CLAY STREET,
510, 512 & 514 COMMERCIAL ST.
FRANCIS & VALENTINE

FRIEDLANDER'S
NORTH POINT
GRAIN WAREHOUSES
SANSOME AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THESE MAGNIFICENT BRICK WAREHOUSES—the largest in the State—are now completed and ready for the reception of storage. The facilities for receiving and discharging are unsurpassed, there being a water front of six hundred feet. Insurance and advances effected at lowest rates.
For storage, apply at the Warehouse to
THOMAS H. DOUGLAS,
Storekeeper and Wharfinger
Or to I. FRIEDLANDER,
N. W. corner California and Battery Sts

Pure Wines
FOR SACRAMENTAL USE,
Adopted by the Episcopal Churches throughout the Eastern States; indorsed by the leading Physicians of San Francisco. Guaranteed absolutely pure.
Lake Vineyard Wine Co.,
FORMERLY
B. D. WILSON & CO.,
S.W. Corner Broadway and Battery Sts.
J. M. CURTIS, Manager, SAN FRANCISCO.
WILSON, MORROW & CHAMBERLAIN,
45 Murray Street, New York

THE PACIFIC.

From the Commercial Herald and Market Review.

Commercial Intelligence.

It is admitted that the grain harvest in the central and bay counties of the State is late, many Wheat fields not yet being ripe for the sickle. At the same time the harvest in the San Joaquin, Paradise and other valleys far inland is early, and many thousand acres of Wheat already cut, threshed and sacked, and—being rapidly transported by teams—stacked upon the banks of all navigable streams, with a view to its being promptly marketed before the falling of the water. To this end the California Steam Navigation Company have concentrated their light-draft steamers, and these, together with floats, etc., are busily employed in carrying thousands of tons of grain, in sacks, to Stockton and other *embarcaderos*, where the grain is now piled up in cords, and from whence it can at all times be conveyed to this port. At present all attention is given to floating the grain out of what may be called the wilderness with all speed, for reasons above given. The soil is mostly virgin, crops immense, fields covering a hundred miles or more in extent, where waves the golden grain, most of which is of superior quality. This land is to a great extent cultivated by settlers who have recently bought the same, partly upon credit, and are now desirous of realizing promptly, by selling their Wheat at current rates. They are, therefore, rushing their grain to market with all dispatch, which will account for the fact that thus far our receipts of new Wheat are nearly double those of the corresponding period last year. It is fortunate that this is so, otherwise the large number of vessels now under engagement to carry Wheat to the United Kingdom would be detained far into midsummer, waiting for cargoes. It is thought that within a fortnight the water inland will fall, putting a stop to this large influx of grain, and cutting off the heavy supply until next winter, as was the case last year. A few far-seeing men, anticipating this result, have invested large capital and energy to compass this mass of grain and to make it available this summer and fall; and by so doing have gained considerable advantage over those disposed to bide their time, and who now see their error, when it is too late to remedy it. The result is that most of the Wheat now marketed comes to hand under previous engagement. It was purchased in the country—in the harvest fields—grain sacks furnished by the buyers, and transported to tide water at their own expense and risk, the rates for the grain being rather below than above the present market rate for choice shipping grain of a corresponding quality. It will yet be several weeks before grain begins to move forward lively, for the reason that in old Wheat growing sections farmers generally have become wealthy and more or less independent, and, consequently—in the face of rapid fluctuations in prices in Great Britain, as daily recorded by cable and telegraph—they exhibit no anxiety to sell or contract for their crops, although admitting that the prices now offered them far exceed their most sanguine expectations.

The farmers last year obtained high prices for their crops, shippers paying dearly therefor—many of them, even our own citizens, suffering heavy losses; while the year previous both farmers and shippers realized large gains. Last year some of our grain merchants became shippers on their own account, losing heavily—in some cases more than they made by following the market and pursuing a legitimate business the year preceding. Now, forsooth, they have learned prudence, by dear-bought experience, and are compelled to go back to first principles. Losses on shipments of breadstuff to Boston, New York, Liverpool, etc., were not, however, confined to non-residents, for the reason that many ambitious men, knowing that large fortunes had been realized by foreigners and others the two years previously, thought that they, too, could launch out into deep water and make like successful ventures. But alas, Eastern buyers and foreigners withheld their orders, and many Californians—unwilling to accept the true situation, and let prices of Flour, Wheat and Barley reach their proper level—stepped in, chartered vessels at high rates of freight, and, with falling markets abroad, soon became involved and lost the handsome earnings of years of toil. But few actual failures occurred on the Pacific slope. Some were sorely crippled, it is admitted, but their high and honorable bearing in arranging their balances, secured them friends here and elsewhere, and they are now in a fair way to recover all the losses of the past, having learned important business lessons that will be valuable in time to come.

The Produce Exchange Association have made the following approximate statement of Breadstuffs and Feed Grain in the State:

AS ISSUED JULY 1ST, 1869.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, ctls.	Barley, ctls.	Oats, ctls
In City.	10,190	16,208	123,929	32,561
In State	3,700	190,500	23,000	10,000
Totals..	13,890	206,708	146,929	42,561

AS ISSUED JULY 1ST, 1868.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, ctls.	Barley, ctls	Oats, ctls.
In City.	20,000	6,000	40,000	15,000
In State	4,000	15,600	40,600	1,400
Totals..	24,000	21,600	80,600	16,400

We have before furnished in full detail movements of our products for the past harvest year, and, therefore, omit any further comments. There is a slight increase in the demand for feed grains, but we fail to remark any decided movement, either in Barley or Oats. Of the latter, Oregon continues to send us free supplies of last year's crop. Mustard Seed has not yet put in an appearance the present season, and the market at date is entirely bare, and so also of the lesser grains. Beans are superabundant, and prices altogether nominal.

The exports for the past week have been as follows: Golden City for New York via Panama carried 380,000 lbs Wool, 106 cs California Wine, 162 rolls Leather, etc., valued at $110,988. Helvetia for Cork had 29,082 ctls Wheat, valued at $51,235. Harlech Castle for Iquique carried 14,998 ctls Barley, valued at $15,569. Nicoline for Hongkong had 833 hf and 13,472 qr sks Flour, 1,034 ctls Wheat, 190 ctls Oats, etc., valued at $22,698. Timandra for Tahiti carried 100 pkgs Bread, 450 bbls Flour, etc., valued at $9,430. Moses Taylor for Victoria had Groceries, Provisions, etc., valued at $29,267. Golden City for Manzanillo carried Merchandise, valued at $7,586. The same for Panama had 340 bbls Flour, 418 sks Potatoes, etc., valued at $5,589.

The following is a statement of the Receipts of Domestic Produce in this market for the week ending July 16th, and the total for the past three years, from July 1st to the corresponding date each year.

ARTICLES OF PRODUCE.	July 9th, '69, to July 16th, '69..	July 1st, 1869, to July 16th '69..	July 1st, 1868, to July 16th, '68..	July 1st, 1867, to July 16th, '67..
Flour, qr sks	8,210	10,810	6,436	20,233
Wheat, sks	60,914	127,214	100,030	162,280
Barley, sks	17,600	27,540	10,102	50,909
Oats, sks	1,560	4,765	1,002	3,010
Potatoes, sks	9,200	17,869	22,962	16,709
Corn, sks	100	1,554	472	468
Rye, sks	......	......	......	147
Buckwheat, sks	......	......	60	......
Beans, sks	22	392	371	879
Bran, sks	1,120	5,053	1,071	2,462
Hay, bales	6,620	13,040	11,076	8,020

The receipts of certain articles of Oregon produce from January 1st to date, have been as follows: Flour, qr sks 245,660; Wheat, sks 29,067; Oats, sks 49,300; Barley, sks 240; Salmon, bbls 951, hf bbls 442, cs 9,454, pkgs 393; Bacon, pkgs 4,078; Beef, bbls 453; Butter, pkgs 458; Cheese, pkgs 12; Hams, pkgs 286; Lard, pkgs 1,501; Pork, bbls 835; Dried Apples, pkgs 3,208; Pig Iron, tons 500.

Exports of Breadstuffs from this port from July 1st, 1869, to date:

To	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Ctls.
New York, etc.	......	......
Great Britain	.....	68,638
China	6,040	1,434
Japan	331	....
Mexico	15	....
Panama	340	....
Tahiti	450	20
Totals	7,183	70,392

FLOUR—Stocks are very light, few mills in operation, and but little export or shipping demand at the moment. Sales for the week include 5,000 hf and qr sks Oregon Extra, Commercial, Imperial, Salem, and Magnolia Mills, at full rates: 2,000 qr sks ordinary Superfine, $4 25; 2,000 qr sks Stockton City Mills Extra; 1,200 qr sks Tehama Mills, and 1,200 qr sks Niagara Mills Superfine, private. We quote Californian at $4 75@5 50 for good to choice Extra; Superfine, $4 25@4 62½ ⅌ 196 lbs. Oregon rules from $4 25@5 25 ⅌ bbl, all in hf and qr sks.

WHEAT—The receipts of new grain are steadily on the increase, yet they fall far short of present urgent export requirements, there being now fifteen vessels on the berth for the United Kingdom. Transactions during the week, here and in the interior, aggregate upwards of 100,000 sks at $1 60@1 70, delivered here—the latter for extra choice samples. Sales to some extent of lower grades, suited to distillation, ruling from $1 40@1 55 ⅌ cental.

BARLEY—There is considerably more tone to the market, with sales of 3,000 sks old Brewing at $1 25; 5,000 sks do, in lots, private; also, in lots, 10,000 sks old and new Feed, during the week, within the range of 95c@$1 05. At the close we quote the range of the market $1 10@1 15 for Feed; $1 40@1 50 for Brewing, with a sale of 15,000 sks old Brewing, for export, private.

OATS—We have received 3,000 sks from Oregon during the week, which meets ready sale at $1 60@1 70, according to quality. Sales otherwise, in lots, of 5,500 sks, within the range of $1 45@1 60 ⅌ ctl., the market closing very firm at $1 60@1 75.

CORN—In the absence of reported transactions prices are more or less nominal, quotable, however, at $1 15@1 20 ⅌ cental.

CORNMEAL—The market is well supplied with fresh ground as well as Californian kiln dried, quotable at $4 ⅌ bbl.

MIDDLINGS—We quote Fine at $27 50@30, Feed at $25 ⅌ ton.

BRAN—The stock is light at present, selling at $20 ⅌ ton.

HAY—The market is well supplied, with small cargo sales at $8@12 for ordinary quality, and for prime, $13@15 ⅌ ton.

POTATOES—There is a fair daily supply of new crop, with jobbing sales at $1@1 15 ⅌ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—are in moderate supply at 85@90c for Red; $1@1 10 for Yellow.

BEANS—The market is oversupplied from Chili; the current demand is light, and prices rule in favor of the buyer. Jobbing sales of Bayos at 4⅛@4⅜c; Butter, 4⅜c; Small White, 4@4¼c; Pea, 4¾@5c; Red and Pink, 3¼@3½c ⅌ lb.

WOOL—There continues a good, healthy shipping demand, with sales during the week of 300,000 lbs, within the range of 17½@20c for good to choice clean clips, and for inferior and Burry, 13@14c.

HIDES—The supply of Dry is unequal to the demand. Sales of 2,500, in lots, at 14@16c, the latter for best slaughterers' stock: Salted, 7¼@7½c.

TALLOW—The supply is insufficient to meet the demand. Sales during the week, in lots, of 50,000 lbs at 9½@10c ⅌ lb.

CATTLE—Market well supplied with meats. We quote slaughterers' price as follows: Beef, first quality, at 7@10c; Sheep, 7@7½c; Calves, 7@11c ⅌ lb. Pork on foot in fair supply, selling at 5@7½c ⅌ lb; do dressed, 9½@10¾c.

POULTRY—The supply is light. We quote Spring Chickens at $5@7; Hens and Roosters, $9@11; Ducks, tame, $6@$7 ⅌ doz; Geese, tame, $2@2 50 ⅌ pair; Turkeys, 25@30c ⅌ lb. Hare, $3 50@4 ⅌ doz.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—We quote California Butter, fresh, in rolls, 34@37½c; choice, in kegs, 35@36c ⅌ lb. Cheese—California choice 15@16c ⅌ lb. Eggs, fresh ranch, 42½@45c; Oregon, 25@35c ⅌ doz. California Lard, 5 and 10-lb tins, 16@17c; Oregon, 16@17c, according to package, with good inquiry.

FRUIT—The market continues to be copiously supplied with all seasonable varieties, and prices are lower than ever before. The Fruit dealers and growers have held one or more meetings, with a view to concert of action respecting shipments overland to Chicago and other cities east of the mountains. Much good is likely to result therefrom. We are indebted to Jared Runyon for a basket of superior Crawford Peaches. They were raised on his ranch upon the old Sacramento river. His Fruit orchard covers from sixty to seventy acres, about half of which is devoted to Peaches. Our receipts of Peaches exceed 2,000 baskets per day, finding ready sale at current rates. The following prices are contributed by J. W. Gale & Co: Apples—choice, $1@1 25; common, 50@75c ⅌ bx. Pears—Madeline, $1@$1 25; Bloodgood, $1 50; cooking, 50@75c ⅌ box. Plums—Peach, 12½c; Green Gage, 3@4c; Cherry, 4@5c; June, 4@5c; common white, 4c ⅌ lb. Peaches—Crawford, extra, $2; common, $1@1 25 ⅌ box or basket. Apricots, 4c ⅌ lb. Figs—Californian, fresh, 8@10c ⅌ lb. Oranges—Tahiti, $50 ⅌ M. Lemons—Malaga, scarce. Limes, $12 50@15 ⅌ M. Cocoanuts, $12 50 ⅌ 100. Pineapples, $7@9 ⅌ doz. Bananas, $2@4 ⅌ bunch. Raspberries, 15c; Blackberries, 10c ⅌ lb. Red Currants, 15c ⅌ lb. Grapes—White Sweetwater, 10@12½c ⅌ lb.

LABOR VS. CAPITAL.

Under the manipulation of short-sighted or unscrupulous demagogues labor has declared war against capital. The two elements, which common sense should unite for mutual benefit and support, have been converted into opposing factions. Enterprise has been checked; business stagnated; manufactures paralyzed, and crime committed by reason of this monstrous feud. The laborer has been taught to believe that the capitalist is his natural oppressor, instead of his best friend; while the capitalist has been made to feel that the laborer is his opponent rather than his coadjutor. When labor finds itself inadequately rewarded; when it is exacted at unremunerative prices; when it has reason to believe that it is the subject of arrogant oppression, it has an inalienable right to defend itself from aggression; but the same right must be conceded to capital. But with one exception—that of the journeymen bakers—we doubt whether any such inflictions have ever been sought to be put upon labor in this country. It has been too scarce and too valuable, especially skilled labor, to admit of any such possibility. Nowhere else has it been so liberally compensated; nowhere else has the workman been more independent, more financially and socially prosperous. There was no substantial cause for complaint. Whether the demand for our manufactured goods was large or small, liberal wages were steadily paid. But we have heard of no instance in which the workmen have voluntarily receded from their demands because their employers were experiencing a hard time. It mattered not to them how much the cost of crude material advanced; it was no business of theirs whether a weekly loss were sustained by the firm employing them; it was of little consequence what sacrifices were made to raise money to carry on the concern. No discretion was permitted by their adopted code; no concession allowed. The wager of battle has come from their side.

While receiving more liberal terms than were given anywhere else, and with nearly all the necessaries of life as cheap or cheaper than in other countries, the workmen of California, instigated by bad, designing men, in an evil hour consented to follow the lead of their fellows in other parts, where grievances did exist. It was a most unwise and uncalled for determination. They actually quarrelled with their bread and butter. They unshipped themselves from the yards of our steamship lines, and had the gratification of seeing the places once remuneratively occupied by them filled with Eastern mechanics. They struck at the woolen mills, and were replaced by other operatives—a change which was sought to be avenged by arson. They abandoned a large number of paying mines, because their employers insisted on using Giant powder as being far more expeditious and economical, and they then banded together to prevent others from unfolding the mineral wealth of the State. They crushed out the boot and shoe making business, which promised to soon become one of the most important manufacturing interests of California, giving employment to hundreds, and promoting the comfort and independence of the employed. They revolted at the New Almaden Quicksilver Mines, because improved methods of working were introduced by the proprietors. They have insisted that eight hours shall constitute a day's work at the same rates of compensation formerly paid for ten, although previously satisfied, and tacitly admitting that they had been well rewarded. They have raised the price of every article manufactured through their agency in like ratio. The increased cost of building has created proportionally increased rents, and the consequences of their inconsiderate conduct react upon themselves, while they are steadily and surely losing the positions they formerly occupied. They have now presumed to dictate what their employers may and may not do, and have assumed to control their affairs. This anomalous condition cannot continue. It must either culminate in the downfall of our manufacturing industries, carrying with it the ruin of our working classes; or the demands of labor must recede within reasonable limits, must be less intolerant, less selfish and unscrupulous, and must seek a higher, wider, and more progressive range.

FINANCIAL JESUITISM.

The *Bulletin* of July 7th, contained the following telegraphic dispatch:

A *Republican* special from Washington says a strong movement is on foot to make Secretary Boutwell the next President. It is generally understood that President Grant has turned over the administration of the Government to his Cabinet, and takes little or no interest in what is going on. His influence with the Cabinet is daily becoming less, while its power over him is daily becoming stronger. If Grant is now a candidate for re-election, he very soon will not be one. His influence and his mantle will quietly and gently fall upon Boutwell, whose wise and statesmanlike administration of the Treasury has given satisfaction to all the solid moneyed men of the country. Boutwell has taken time by the forelock, and rendered his success more certain. His friends are confident that with his active, keen, watchful and untiring officials located at every few miles square throughout the country, with full power to arrange and control the Presidential Nominating Convention, nothing can prevent his becoming the next President. Boutwell and his friends are elated at the indifference of President Grant, and at the certainty of having his powerful co-operation.

The last sentence is the Parthian arrow intended to slaughter Mr. Boutwell, but it will fall far short of its mark. Half a stock of ordinary perception cannot fail to detect the source from whence the foregoing malicious and jesuitical dispatch emanated. There is no difficulty in tracing its paternity to Wall street gold-gamblers and stock-watering operators. Having vainly exhausted their small supply of ordinary tactics, to make Mr. Boutwell alter his policy, to conform to their wishes, they now resort to the despicable expedient of mendacity, to excite unfriendly relations between him and the President, in the hope of ultimately effecting his withdrawal from the Secretaryship of the Treasury. To cloak and mask this design, Mr. Boutwell is mentioned in fulsome terms of commendation, while an implied slur is cast upon the Executive. The design is too transparent to deceive, and can only result in covering the authors with contempt. The idea of asserting that President Grant, at the very outset of his career, is a candidate for re-election three years hence, and coupling it, in the same breath, with the assertion "that he takes no interest in what is going on," is too absurd and self-contradictory to deceive any one but the short-sighted parties from whom it emanated. We had credited Wall street money gamblers with higher flights of genius, but their ability appears to be incapable of rising above disreputable transactions, artful dodges, stock-watering operations, combinations to lock up currency, and unbridled financial licentiousness. So long as they were content to cut each other's throats nobody else cared, but when they attempt to apply the sacrilegious knife to the national jugular, they must be careful how they direct the weapon.

LABOR NEEDED.

Information from all portions of the State is to the unwelcome extent that largely increased supplies of laborers are required to harvest the growing crops. It may be very fine fun for those who affect to perceive a menace to the perpetuity of our free institutions in Chinese immigration, but the farming community cannot perceive the thing in that light. They are not disposed to let ruin overtake them merely because perverse demagogues and absurd political agitators affect to deplore the results of mongrel immigration fifty years hence. It is our duty to take care of the present and utilize the bounteous crops which cover our soil. The apprehended danger is so embryotic that its agitation would provoke a smile were it not also mischievous. Those politicians who have entered into a crusade against cheap labor, have mistaken the signs of the times, and will deplore their error when too late. From field and vineyard, and orchard, throughout California, the cry for cheap labor rings out clear and loud. Not less than 10,000,000 centals of wheat are to be harvested. Millions of pounds of grapes must be pressed and made into wines and brandies. Large numbers of cocooneries must be tended and nurtured. The products of our extensive orchards must be gathered. Can we afford to let these vast treasures rot and spoil Must we give way to the exigencies of the moment, or must we listen to political clap-trap, and witness the ruin of our best hopes? Are we to fold our arms in slumber, or should we make one effort to realize the gifts within our reach? "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few." Is it not, then, the province of discreet and reflecting men to hire laborers wherever they may be had? While we are discussing the future possibility of conferring suffrage upon Chinese, is it good policy to starve? While vaticinating upon the complexion of political dogmas in the hereafter, is it reasonable to sacrifice the material prosperity of our State? While analyzing the integuments of Chinese or African skin, and evolving the aromatic flavors of its exhalation, is it wise to let our agricultural industries perish and our reputation die? These are the hard, materialistic questions which must be answered now. There is no possibility of dodging the issue, for it is already upon us, and will not be postponed. Men of all political creeds throughout the grain-growing and wine-raising districts are fully agreed on these points. The country needs cheap labor, and cheap labor it will have despite the angered howlings of city mobs, or the fulminations of short-sighted, abstract politicians.

MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

Everybody, who has given the matter any serious attention, is aware that the cost of quartz mining on the Pacific slope has been nearly equal to the whole amount of bullion realized. We have become, in some measure, reconciled to this strange result by the conviction that the money has given employment to thousands, been put in free circulation, lending a remarkable impetus to trade, establishing manufactures, extending the area of our agricultural productions, diversifying and enlarging our commerce, and infusing a degree of prosperity and vigor unattainable without it, while a larger volume of gold and silver has been added to the world's wealth. Nevertheless, better results might have been obtained under a more judicious system of mining. Equal or greater benefits would have been realized for a much less expenditure.

It is clear that the system of mining long in vogue, and yet far from being extinct, was exceedingly inadequate—in fact, pernicious. A short residence in the mines sufficed to credit a man with the reputation of being an "old miner," which term was deemed a familiar synonym for an experienced miner, when nothing could be further from the truth. Individuals wholly unfitted, either by education or intelligent observation, have been time and again placed in superintendency of valuable mines. Persons whose whole experience consisted in retailing whisky and cigars in our mineral districts have found means to create the impression that they were admirable mining engineers. Disappointment, loss, disgust, and wide-spread suspicion of our mines naturally followed so injudicious a course. Millions of dollars were sunk; companies dissolved; valuable mines got bad reputations, simply because the work was conducted under the superintendency of unmitigated dolts, puffed with egotistical conceit and full of assumption. Men totally devoid of any mental attainments have proclaimed their ability to heal the sick, and have succeeded in fooling thousands to the top of their bent; why should not mining charlatans succeed as well? That they have so done is known to all; but the question is, Shall this wretched system be permitted to continue? Must we be always the dupes of ignorant pretenders? There is abundant talent of the best class to be had by paying for it. There are eminent men ready to be employed in so important a field. Scientific mining engineers are not unobtainable. But their compensation should be proportioned to the ability they bring to the work. Illimitable mineral resources yet remain to be developed. They form one of the most important features in our destiny. Shall we suffer them to be sacrificed as they have been, or shall we adopt a more thorough and scientific system? With richer and more extensive mines than have been discovered elsewhere, we have realized less, in proportion, from their working. Although much progress has een made in improved machinery, very little seems to have been effected in the method of engineering, and still less in the choice of individuals to oversee and carry on operations. In these two last lies the great defect, and the sooner it is remedied the better for all concerned.

BRIEF EDITORIALS.

A new loom has been invented in New York, which is said to be one of the greatest things of the age. The *Economist* is sure that it will work a complete revolution. This new machine has been in operation for some time, and its success is fully achieved. It is called a "Positive Motion Loom," by which the universal "picking stick" is dispensed with, and the shuttle *carried* through the warps with a continuous motion. They have been run by steam power, and they turn out the finest fabrics of silk heretofore woven only by hand. The width of any and all fabrics may be extended indefinitely, a girl being capable of weaving cloth eight yards wide with ease. A leading manufacturer has offered $200,000 for the patent, but without effect, as its value is considered far beyond that amount, reaching up into the millions. Some forty or fifty of these looms are already in use at various places, and they will soon supersede all others. An invention of this character will do more for the country and its manufactures of textile fabrics than all the protective tariffs in force or even conceived of.

It is estimated that there are over 12,000,000 head of cattle in Texas alone, but prior to the war that State only contained 3,000,000 head. The demand ceased and the cattle throve during the conflict, until they have increased enormously. The consumption of beef in the United States is estimated at 2,000,000 tons per year, while in France it is only 910,000 tons for an equal amount of population. Horse meat is now consumed to a large extent in that country, caused by the scarcity of the beef supplies. Everything in the meat line that can possibly be utilized for food has been made use of in France, and the most learned *savans* are continually employed in exploring the field for additional sources of supply. On our side of the Atlantic every effort is being made to discover some method of preserving meats in a fresh and healthy condition, so as to place our large supplies in the markets of demand. Considerable progress has been made toward the accomplishment of this object, one valuable process having been noticed in our issue of June 4th. At the meeting of the Social Science Association, in Albany, the following statement was made: In New York alone $32,000,000 worth of meat annually is consumed, besides 83,000,000 pounds of butter, valued at $33,000,000; 72,000,000 pounds of cheese, valued at $14,000,000—a total of $79,000,000. Facts like the above show how invaluable the discovery of a certain process for preserving meats fresh must prove to this country.

The female seminary at Makawo was consumed by fire on the 6th of June. Nearly all its contents were destroyed with the building. Efforts are being made to raise funds for the construction and equipment of a new establishment.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected weekly by H. CHANNING BEALS, Editor of the *Commercial Herald and Market Review.*

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

Bread.
Pilot, ⅌ lb ...... 4½@— —
Navy ...... 3½@— —
Crackers in tins.— 8 @— —
Soda Biscuit ...— 9 @— —
Cakes in tins ...— 10 @— —
Candles.
Sperm, ⅌ lb.— 37½@— —
do Patent..— 45 @— —
Adamantine ....— 16 @— 18
Cement, etc.
Rosendale ...... 3 50 @ 4 50
Plaster, Calc'd.. 5 — @ 5 50
Cigars.
Havana ...... 110 — @185—
Cal'a Havana.. 85 — @150—
Conn. do ...... 45 — @ 60—
Manila ...... 50 — @ 60—
Coal.
Australian ...... 11 — @12 —
Bell'ham Bay... 10 — @10 20
California ...... 8 20 @ 9 20
Chili ...... — — @12 —
Cumberl'd, cks.. 25 — @27 —
Lehigh ...... 22 — @23
Liverpool ...... 12 — @— —
Pittston, ton ... 16 — @17 —
Scranton ...... 16 — @17 —
Scotch ...... 12 — @13 —
Vancouver Isl.. 13 — @— —
Coffee.
Costa Rica ...... — — @— 20
Guatemala ...... — 18½@— 19
Java, O.G. ⅌ lb.— 25½@— 26
Kona, green ......— — @— 18
Manila ...... — — @— 18
Rio ...... — — @— 19
Cordage.
Manila, N. B....— 18 @— 19
Manila, Cal ....— 18 @— 19
Manila made....— 16 @— 17
Tarred Cordage.— 15 @— 16
Bolt Rope ......— 18 @— —
Bale Rope ......— 16 @— —
Cotton Twine ...— 40 @— 50
Flax & H. Twine— 30 @— 40
Drugs, etc.
Alum ...... — 5 @— 5½
Balsam Cop ....— 90 @ 1 —
Bi-Carbonate of Soda, ⅌ lb.....— 5¼@— 6
Borax, refined...— 30 @— 35
do California.— 30 @— 35
Brimstone, Am. roll ......— 7 @— 7½
do Clarified ...— 2½@— —
Castor Oil, East India, refined 2 — @ 2 25
Do California.. 1 75 @— —
Cream Tartar ...— 40 @— 45
Copperas ......— 3 @— 3½
Epsom Salts ....— 5 @— 6
Hydro Potass ... 4 — @ 4 25
Nitric Acid ......— 8 @— 12
Opium, Turkish 14 — @— —
Opium, China, ⅌ 10 taels ...... 18 — @19 —
Oil, Annis ...... 3 — @ 3 75
Sal Soda ......— 2½@— 3
Saleratus, ⅌ lb.— 9 @— 10
Soda Ash ......— 3½@— 4
Soda Caustic ...— 6½@— —
Saltpeter, E. I., refined ......— 13 @— 25
Do crude ......— — @— 9
Sugar of Lead...— — @— 45
Sulphur, flour...— 8 @— 8½
Sulphuric Acid..— 2½@— 4
Sulphate Quinine, ⅌ oz ... 2 — @ 2 25
Tart. Acid, ⅌ lb.— 70 @— 75
Vitriol, Blue ....— 7½@— 8½
Corks, ⅌ 1,000.. 4 — @ 4 50
Dry Goods.
DOMESTIC.
Drills, bro. 30in.— 15 @— 16
do blc'd 28in.— 13½@— 14½
do blue, 28in.— 18 @— —
Sheetings, br'n Standard, 36in— 13½@— 14½
Do do, med. 36in— 12½@— 13
Do light, 36 in...— 8½@— 9½
Do blc'd, ⅘ light.— 8½@— 9
Do 7-8 ......— 9½@— 10½
Do 4-4 fine .....— 15 @— 22
Do 5 4 ......— 20 @— 22
Do 6-4 ......— 24 @— 26
Do 8-4 ......— 32½@— 37½
Do 10-4 ......— 40 @— 52½
Shirt'g. br'n 30in— 10 @— —
Apron and Furniture Check ...— 16 @— 18
Cambrics, col'd and bleached..— 9 @— 10
Cot'n F'l, heavy— 20 @— 30
Cot'n F'l, light ..— 18 @— 20
Cottonades ......— 25 @— 35
Denims, hvy 28in— 18 @— 28
do light, 27in— 12 @— 14
Hickory Stripes, heavy, 28 in...— 14 @— 18
Do light, 27 in...— 11½@— 12
Prints, Merimac and Cocheco...— 11½@— 12½
Do Sprague, Pacific and Hamilton ......— 10½@— 11
Ticks, hvy, 36in— 20 @— 30
do do 30in— 16 @— 20
do do 28in— 13 @— 16
Cot. Duck, 1@10— 25 @— 45
do 1-0 to 12-0— 48 @— 95
do Ravens.28in— 20 @— 25
Kentucky Jeans— 18 @— 40
FOREIGN.
Drills, blc'd, 25in— 20 @— 40
Hickory Stripes, 26 in ......— 12½@— 14
Cottonades, 26in— 25 @— 40
Denims, 26 in ...— 12 @— 14
Table Damasks, blch'd Union, 7-4@8-4 ...— 50 @— 75
Do do Linen, 7-4 @8-4 ......— 70 @ 1 25
Do br'n, 7-4@8-4— 60 @— 75
Diaper, Russian.— — @— —
Burlaps, 36 inch.— 8 @— 8½
do 40 inch.— 9 @— 10½
do 60 inch.— 15 @— 20
Print. 32 in, Eng.— 18 @— 20
Sheet's, bro, 36in— 13 @— 14
do do 30in— 10 @— 11
do bleac'd, 3-4— 20 @— 35
do Russia ....— 28 @— 30
Flax Canvas, Eng. No 1 to 0, ⅌ bolt ...... 8 — @12 —
CLOTHING.
Oregon Cassim's 80 @ 1 20
Gray Overshirts ⅌ doz ...... 19 50 @25 50
Blue and Red do. 16 — @18 —
California do ... 22 50 @— 30
Hickory Shirts.. 9 — @12 —
Check Linen do. 6 — @10 —
Enfield mixed Undershirts and Drawers.. 8 — @ 9 —
Satinet Pants ... 24 — @36 —
Cassimere, do ... 30 — @54 —
Overalls ...... 7 — @12 —
Reef Jackets ... 3 75 @ 6 —
Goodyear's bl'k Rubber Coats. 3 50 @ 4 —
Do white do ... 4 50 @ 5 50
Do slate color.. 2 — @ 2 50
Fish.
Cod, dry, ⅌ lb.— 12 @— 14
Mackerel, No 1, ⅌ hf bbl ...... 15 — @15 50
Do No 1, ⅌ kitt. 3 50 @ 3 75
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ lb ......— — 4½@— 5
Do smoked ......— — @— 8
Flour.
Alviso Mills ... 4 50 @ 5 50
Commer'l Mills. 4 50 @ 5 50
Golden Gate.... 4 50 @ 5 50
Golden Age .... 4 50 @ 5 50
National Mills.. 4 50 @ 5 50
Oregon ...... 4 25 @ 5 50
Stockton City... 4 25 @ 5 50
Santa Clara .... 4 25 @ 5 50
French Conserves.
Fruits in Syrup. 12 — @— —
Vinegar ......— 50 @— 60
Sardines, hf bx. 3 30 @ 3 37½
Sardines, qr bx. 1 85 @ 1 90
Fruits and Preserves.
Apples, Dried ...— 8 @— 9
Peaches, Dried..— 7 @— 8
Figs, Smyrna, ⅌ lb ......— — @— —
Do new ......— 20 @— 25
Prunes, Tung'n— 12 @— 13
Raisins, Layer, ⅌ box ...... 3 50 @ 4 —
Currants, Zante.— 13 @— 14
Citron ......— 35 @— 37
Almonds, Marseilles, ⅌ lb ...— 25 @— 27½
Almonds, Lanc.— 30 @— 32½
Chili Walnuts ..— 9 @— 10
Peanuts, Cal ...— 8 @— 10
Ginger, Pres'v'd, ⅌ case ...... 6 — @ 6 25
Ass'd Pie Fruit, qts, American. 3 50 @ 3 75
Do English ...... 4 — @ 4 50
Fresh Cranberries, ⅌ gallon.— 85 @— 90
Currant Jelly, 2-lb tins ...... 5 50 @— —
Honey, 2-lb tins. 2 62½@ 3 —
Green Corn ....— 4 — @ 4 50
Green Peas ......— — @ 3 —
Oysters ...... 2 75 @ 3 25
Clams ...... 3 50 @ 3 75
Lobster, 2-lb tins 2 75 @ 3 —
Turkey, 2-lb tins 3 — @ 3 50
Chicken ...... 3 — @ 3 50
Gherkins, qts ... 2 50 @— —
do hf gal 4 — @ 4 50
Cucumbers, kgs, ⅌ gallon ......— 45 @— 50
Grain.
Wheat, Cal ..... 1 50 @ 1 75
do Oregon.. 1 60 @ 1 75
Barley, brewing 1 40 @ 1 50
do feed ..... 1 10 @— —
Oats, California. 1 50 @ 1 65
Corn, White ..... 1 20 @— —
do Yellow ... 1 20 @— —
Peas, Split ......— 5 @— 6
Beans, Bayos ...— 4 @— —
do White ...— 5 @— —
Gunny Bags.
In bales, each...— 15½@— 16½
In bundles ......— 15½@— 16
Cheekun's ......— 18 @— 19
Gunpowder.
Cal. Blasting ...— — @ 2 50
Dupont's Blasting, ⅌ keg ...— — @ 2 25
Hazard's do do..— — @ 2 25
CANISTER.
Haz. KRP, ⅌ lb — — @— 50
do Electric ...— — @ 1 —
do Am. Sport ..— — @— 75
Dupont, FFF G— — @— 50
Hardware.
Hunt's Axes, ⅌ dozen ......— — @15 —
Do Handled ....— — @16 50
Long Handled Shovels ...... 10 50 @11 50
Nails, Cut, ⅌ lb.— 4½@— 5
do Wrought.— 7 @— —
Hay.
California ⅌ ton 8 — @16 —
Hides.
Dry, ⅌ lb ......— 15 @— 16
Green Salted ...— 7½@— —
Hops.
Eastern, 1868 ...— 28 @— 28
California, 1868..— 8 @— 10
Lime.
California ...... 2 25 @ 2 50
Leather.
Sole, Oak Tan'd, ⅌ lb ......— 20 @— 23
Harness Oak ....— 24 @— 35
Do Fir Tanned..— 22 @— 25
Skirting, Oak ...— 27 @— 35
Do Fir Tanned..— 27 @— 30
Bridle, Oak, ⅌ side ...... 3 75 @ 6 —
Do Fir Tanned.. 3 50 @ 4 50
Calf Skins, Oak Tanned, ⅌ lb.— 90 @ 1 —
Do Fir Tanned..— 90 @ 1 —
Kip Skins, Oak Tanned, ⅌ lb.— 45 @— 55
Do Fir Tanned..— 36 @— 48
Wax Leather, ⅌ foot ......— 15 @— 20
Do Fir Tanned..— 14 @— 17
Sheep Skins, ⅌ dozen ...... 2 50 @ 4 —
Lumber.
Humboldt, assorted, ⅌ M.. 22 — @— —
Puget Sound do. 20 — @— —
Redw'd Boards. 22 — @— —
Redwood Floor 35 — @— —
do Fencing. 35 — @— —
Port Orford Cedar ...... 45 — @50 —
East'n Lumber. 90 — @100—
do Oak, Hickory and Ash Plank ...... 110 — @115—
Shingles, Redw. 3 — @ 4 —
Laths, Cal ...... 3 50 @ 4 —
Matches.
Parlor ...... 3 — @— —
Eureka and Cal. 1 60 @ 1 75
Matting.
China, 4-4 ..... 5 — @— —
China 5-4 ..... 6 — @— —
China, 6-4 ..... 7 — @— —
Metals.
IRON.
Scotch and English Pig, ⅌ ton 40 — @42 50
Am. White Pig. 35 — @36 —
Refined Bar, bad assortm't, ⅌ lb — 2½@— 3
Ref'd Bar, good assortm't, ⅌ lb — 3½@— 4
Boiler, No 1 to 4— 4 @— 4½
Plate, No 5 to 0— 4 @— 4½
Sheet, No 10 to 13— 4½@— 5
Sheet, No 14 to 20— 5 @— 5½
Sheet, No 24 to 27— 5 @— 5½
COPPER.
Sheathing, ⅌ lb— 26 @— —
Sheathing, Old ..— — @— 17
Sheathing, Yell.— 20 @— 22
Do Old Yellow.— — @— 10½
Compos'n Nails.— 20 @— 21
Do Bolts ......— 20 @— 21
TIN PLATES.
Plates, Charcoal IX, ⅌ box ...— — @13 —
Plates, IC Char.— — @11 —
Roofing Plates..— — @10 50
Banca Tin Slabs.— 32½@— 35
STEEL.
English Cast Steel, ⅌ lb ......— 15 @— 16
QUICKSILVER.
Per lb ......— — @— 55
For export ......— — @— 60
ZINC.
Sheets, ⅌ lb ......— 10 @— —
LEAD.
Pig, ⅌ lb ......— 7 @— 8
Pipe ......— 10 @— 11
Bar ......— 9 @— 10
Molasses and Syrups.
Molasses, Hawaiian ......— 25 @— 27½
Syrup, California, 5 gall kegs— — @— 87½
San Francisco, 5 gall kegs ...— — @— 75
Do hf bbls ......— — @— 70
Do bbls ......— 65 @— 70
Naval Stores.
Pitch, ⅌ bbl ..... 4 50 @ 5 —
Tar, ⅌ bbl ...... 4 50 @ 9 —
Rosin ...... 4 50 @ 6 —
Oakum, Navy, ⅌ bale of 50 lbs. 5 — @ 5 50
Anchors, ⅌ lb ...— — @— 9
Chains and Cables, ⅌ lb ... 7 — @ 8 —
Oil.
Olive Plagniol .. 5 — @— —
do Possell ......— — @ 4 75
do Bacigalupi— — @ 4 75
Linseed, boiled. 1 25 @ 1 35
China Nut, in cs 1 — @ 1 05
Sperm, crude.... 1 40 @ 1 50
do bleached 1 75 @ 2 —
Coast Whale ....— — @— 50
Polar, crude ....— — @— 55
Lard ...... 1 75 @ 1 85
Coal, Refined...— 44 @— 46
Downer's ......— 45 @— —
Devoe's Bril'nt.— 46 @— —
Paints.
Lead, Red American, ⅌ lb ...— 10 @— 11
Lead, White Am pure, in oil ...— 8 @— 13
Litharge ......— 10 @— 11
Ochre, Yellow, Fr. dry ......— 2 @— 3
Ochre, ground ..— 4½@— 5
Venetian Red ...— 3 @— 5
Vermilion, com.— 75 @ 1 —
Whiting ......— 2 @— 2½
VARNISHES.
Bright, ⅌ gall ...— 60 @— 75
Copal ...... 2 @ 2 75
Nobles & Hoars. 5 — @ 7 50
Provisions.
Beef, Mess, ⅌ bbl 18 — @20 —
Beef, Family Mess, ⅌ bbl. 24 — @25 —
Pork, X clear, ⅌ bbl ......— — @30 —
Pork, do hf bbl.— — @15 —
Pork, Mess, bbls— — @28 —
Do do hf bbls.— — @14 —
Pork, Prime, ⅌ bbl ...... 21 — @22 —
Hams, in brine..— — @— 13
Hams, domestic.— 16 @— 18
Bacon, domestic— 13 @— 16
Lard, 10-lb tins.— 16 @— 17
Lard, in bbls ...— — @— 16
Butter, Isthmus— 30 @— 35
Butter, Inferior.— 20 @— 25
Butter, Cal ......— 30 @— 38
Butter, Oregon..— 15 @— 25
Cheese, Califor.— 15 @— 18
Potatoes.
Cal., ⅌ lb ......— ¾@— 1
Do New ......— 1 @— 1½
Pulu.
Hawaiian, ⅌ lb.— 12 @— 13
Rice.
China, No 1 ......— 6½@— 6¾
China, No 2 ......— 5¾@— 6
Patna, No 1 cl'd.— 7 @— —
Hawaiian ......— 9 @— 10
Salt.
Liverp'l Coarse, ⅌ ton ...... 20 — @— —
Do Stoved ...... 52 — @— —
Carmen Island.. 20 — @— —
Cal. Bay, ⅌ ton. 15 — @— —
Sauces, etc.
Lea & Perrin's Worcestersh'e pts, ⅌ doz ..... 6 75 @— —
Do do hf pts ... 4 25 @— —
Assorted, pints..— — @ 3 50
Tomato Catsup, pints ......— — @ 1 25
Do do qts ......— — @ 2 —
Capers, pts ......— — @ 2 50
Shot.
Cal'a, ⅌ bag ..... 2 50 @— —
Tatham's ...... 2 50 @— —
Foreign ...... 2 25 @— —
Soap.
Castile, ⅌ lb ....— 15 @— 16
Chemical Olive..— 6 @— 7½
Standard Cal'a..— 7 @— 7½
Colgate's Pale ..— 9 @— 10
Do Chem. Olive— 10 @— 11
California Pale..— 5½@— 6½
Spices.
Cloves ......— 32½@— 35
Cassia, ⅌ lb ......— — @— 55
Nutmegs, ⅌ lb.. 1 10 @— —
Pepper, Grain ..— 24½@— 25
Pimento ......— — @— 25
Mustard, Cal'a, in ½-lb glass... 1 40 @ 1 50
Do English do.. 3 — @— —
French ...... 2 — @— 25
Starch.
Glenfield, Pat'nt— 16 @— 16½
Kingsford's ......— 11 @— —
Corn ......— 14 @— —
Duryea's ......— 10½@— —
Osceola ......— 10 @— —
Pearl ......— 10 @— —
Spirits Turpentine.
Bbls, ⅌ gallon ..— 55 @— —
Cases, Eastern..— 57½@— —
Sugar.
China ......— 10 @— 11
Hawaiian ......— 11 @— 12½
Do No 2 ......— 9 @— 10
Cent'l America.— 9 @— 10
Peruvian ......— 9 @— 10
N. Y. Crushed..— — @— 15
San Fran. do (A)— 14½@— 14½
Do Powdered ...— — @— 14½
Do Granulated.— 13½@— —
Golden Coffee C— 12½@— —
Do Refined Loaf— 15 @— —
Do Yellow ......— 12½@— —
Teas.
Young Hyson, country made.— 75 @ 1 15
Country packed Gunpowder & Imperial ......— 75 @ 1 15
Hyson do ......— 75 @— 85
BLACK.
Foo-Chow Oolong, hf chests and bxs, hf & ½-lb papers.— 75 @ 1 05
Pouchong do ...— 45 @— 60
Souchong do ...— 65 @— 80
Japan, 1st qual.— 75 @— 85
Do 2d quality.— 58 @— 65
Tobacco.
Hf lbs Western, ⅌ lb ......— 40 @— 55
Hf lbs Virginia, ⅌ lb ......— 50 @— 60
Pounds, 12-inch hard pressed ...— 60 @— 75
Do extra choice— 60 @— 85
Do ordinary ....— 35 @— 55
9 in Light press.— 70 @— 90
Kentucky Leaf..— 20 @— 25
Anderson's solace, Chewing. 9 — @— —
Solar, Fine Cut. 9 — @— —
Smok'g, hfs. qrs— 65 @— 70
Do 1 and 2 lbs.— 50 @— 60
Wool.
Native Cal. ⅌ lb— 14 @— 15
American ......— 17 @— 21
Wooden Ware, etc.
Pails, painted ... 2 50 @— —
Tubs, 8 Nest ..... 3 50 @— —
Yeast Powders.
Preston & Merrill's ⅌ gross .28 — @29 —
Donnelly's, Cal..— — @27 50
Boyd's ......— — @25 —

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Departures of the 18th are expected to connect with the French Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South America. Through tickets can be obtained.

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June 17—MONTANA, Capt. E. S. Farnesworth, connecting with HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Connor.

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Promontory { Arrive	690	9.55 P. M.	1 day and 15½ hours
Promontory { Leave		10.30 P. M.	
Omaha ...... Arrive	1,774	9.30 A. M.	4 days and 3 hours
Council Bluffs. Leave		11.00 A. M.	
Chicago { ..... Arrive	2,268	1.30 P. M.	5 days and 7 hours
Chicago { ..... Leave		5.15 P. M.	
New York ...... Arrive	3,167	6.30 A. M.	SEVEN DAYS.
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